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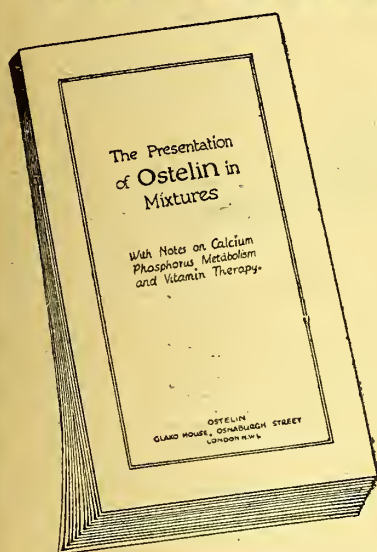
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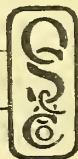
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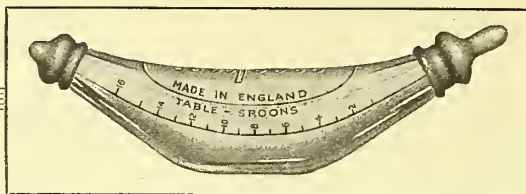




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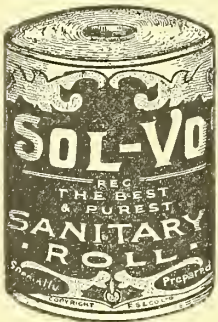
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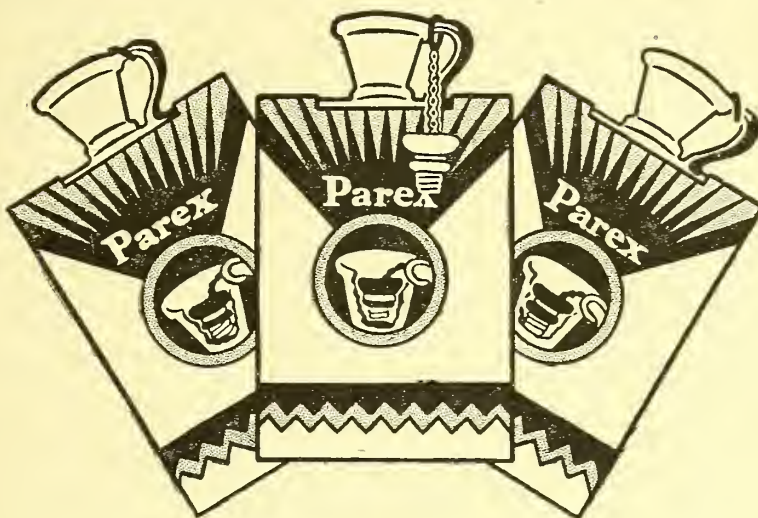
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Maw's



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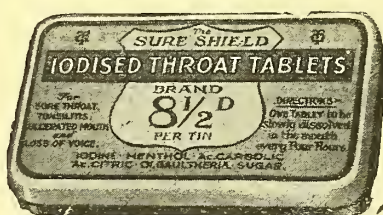


LONDON DEPOT:  
1 SWAN STREET,  
MINORIES, E.1  
Telephone: AVENUE 6255.

THE SURE SHIELD



# IODISED THROAT TABLETS



8 1/2 d. Tins

5/6 per doz. 63/- per gross

1s. 3d. Tins

9/6 per doz.

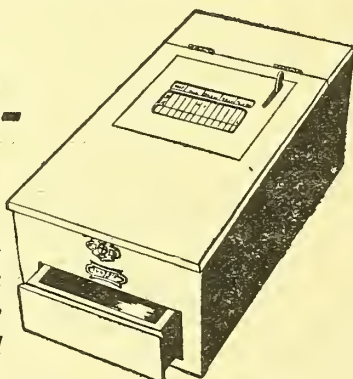
108/- per gross

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET,  
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

## THE NATIONAL Autographic Till

Price  
**75/-**  
Net.

Made in  
Solid Oak  
and fully  
guaranteed



Size: 8 3/4" high, 10" wide, 19" long. Writing space, 4 1/4" wide.  
Record roll ruled for four classes of transactions.

Write for further details:

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,  
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

## It will pay you to stock them!

When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits which follow.

IGLODINE is fast becoming a household word, and the public, through satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet the demand?

# Iglodine.

Write to-day for full particulars to:

THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

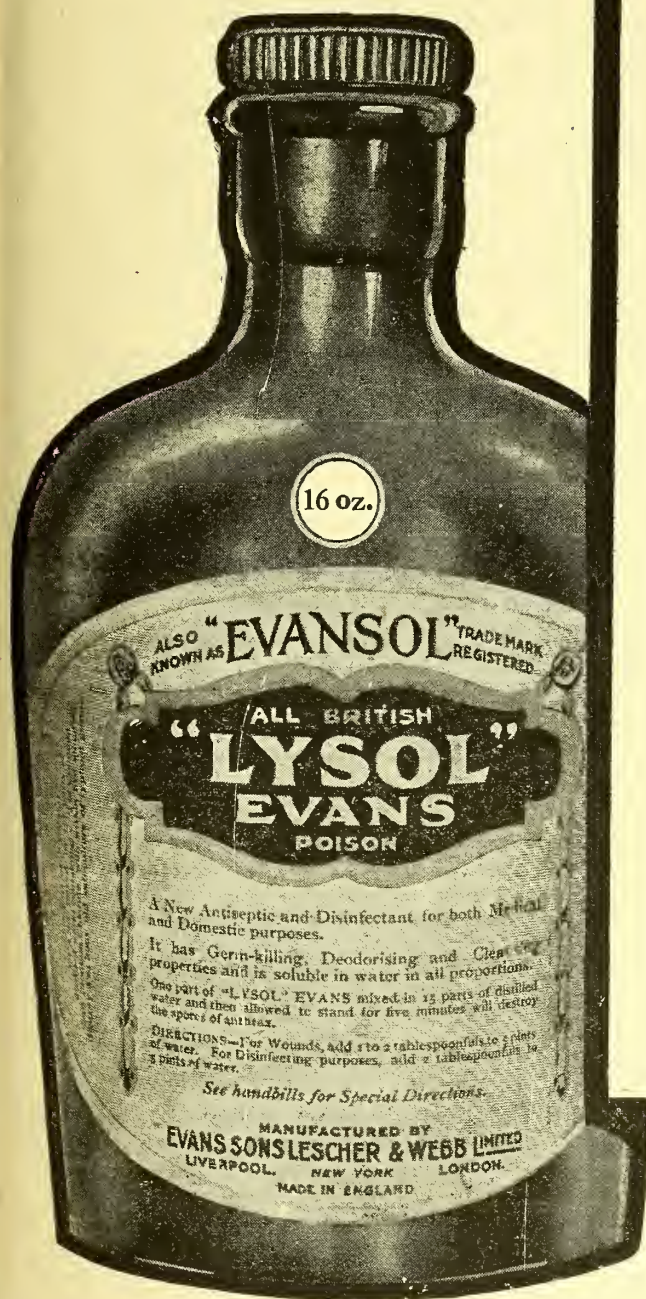
A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK





## "EVANSOL"

(Lysol Evans)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries write us as follows :

"This preparation has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as a disinfectant for the purposes of the Diseases of Animal Acts."

Buy the Lysol that answers all tests and carries with it our guarantee.

Special offer and prices for assorted orders of 1 gross and 2 gross.

*Write us or ask our representatives.*

### SIZES.

4oz., 8oz., 16oz. and 32oz.  
With Aluminium Measure.

# Evans

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.**  
LIVERPOOL      New York      LONDON



# Stimulate your Summer Sales!

**M**ORE and more people are now realising that Wincarnis is a splendid Summer Tonic. Every week we are driving this fact home in bold advertisements in the great national and provincial newspapers. An entirely new demand is being created. Your chance to make good profits! Show Wincarnis now, in your window, on your counter, and get your share of the big trade that is growing up. It will give a real stimulus to your Summer sales and turnover, bring you new customers and rapid profits.

## WINCARNIS

"THE WINE OF LIFE"

*It's selling well this Summer!*

Send for attractive new show-cards and make a special Show. And if your stock is rather low, send an order, either direct or through your wholesaler.

COLEMAN & CO. LTD., Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

## LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout  
Rheumatism  
Eczema & Skin  
Affections**

**P.A.T.A.** doz.  
net  
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-  
8 oz. „ 1/9, 14/-  
Bottles 2/6, 20/-

Attractive advertising  
matter supplied on  
application.



**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

Manufactured by  
**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.**  
**HULL.**

## Sell HONEY with a TRUE HONEY FLAVOUR

Your customers will never tire of the flavour of

**NEW ZEALAND**  
*'Imperial Bee'* **Honey**

It has the largest sale in the world and repeat orders are bound to follow.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES, rich in the essential vitamins, because it is uncooked.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1/2's	"	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots	- -	at 12/6
48/1/2's	"	- -	at 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to--

**A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd.** (Produce & Canned Goods Dept.), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

BCM/APS

**EMPIRE PRODUCE**



# “BERINA” FOOD and BERINA MALTED MILK



Montgomerie & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the well-known “Bermaline” Bread, after careful research have succeeded in perfecting foods for infants, invalids and convalescents. These foods are “BERINA” INFANT FOOD and “BERINA” MALTED MILK.

“BERINA” Food is specially prepared for infants’ use, and is a nourishing diet for invalids and the aged. The Malted Milk forms a splendid diet for children from a few months old, and for all who need a wholesome, appetising and very digestible food.

The makers of “BERINA” have overcome the difficulty of preparing foods which are nourishing without being a tax on the digestion, and an entirely new process of manufacture preserves the valuable properties of the ingredients while making them easy to absorb by the most tender digestive organs. Each ingredient contributes its quota of food value, flavour and digestibility, in just the right proportion to form a well-balanced diet.

The ingredients are Whole Cream Milk, Sugar of Milk, and Cream of Wheat in “BERINA” Infant Food, with the addition of Malt in the case of “BERINA” Malted Milk. Simple foods, but each is a natural food essential to life. The secret of combining these into a perfect diet is in the new process. This has been a remarkable success, and the “BERINA” Foods are unrivalled for their nourishing and digestible properties. They do not curdle or become acid, and there is an entire absence of “cooked flavour.” They will keep indefinitely when stored in a cool and dry place.

---

**MONTGOMERIE & CO., LTD.** (*Proprietors of “Berina”*),  
*Ibroy, Glasgow, will be glad to send free samples of the “Berina”  
Foods to Chemists on receipt of postcard.*

*The Proprietors wish these Foods to be established on their merits and  
not through extravagant claims and press advertising.*

**José**  
**Almego Ltd.**  
 WINE SHIPPERS,  
 Rua Elias Garcia 79,  
 Villa Nova De  
 Gala,  
 OPORTO.

**DIRECT FROM  
 THE GROWERS.**

**JOSÉ ALMEGO Ltd.,** *London Office:* **St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2**

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511.

TELEGRAMS: "ALMEGOLIMI, ESTRAND, LONDON."

## **To Chemists with Wine Licence only.**

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

**Almego's Invalid Port, White Knight Ruby Port,  
 White Knight White Port,  
 The Marquis Port, Grand Duchess Port.**

GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER.

*For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:—*

**JOSÉ ALMEGO Ltd.,** *London Office:* **St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2**

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511.

TELEGRAMS: "ALMEGOLIMI, ESTRAND, LONDON."

**1926**

**MARTEN'S**

**1927**

# **COD LIVER OIL**

**FINEST NORWEGIAN MEDICINAL QUALITY, B.P.**

**STEAM-REFINED. NON-CONGEALING. BRILLIANT. GOOD TASTE. EXCELLENT  
 APPEARANCE. Also VETERINARY QUALITY.**

*Sole Consignees in the  
 United Kingdom:*

**17 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

Royal 3445.

**FRED<sup>K</sup> BOEHM, LIMITED**

**140 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW**

Stocks kept in London, Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow



## **BRAND'S ESSENCE**

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken  
 consists solely of the juice of  
 the finest meats, prepared  
 with the greatest care under  
 the most hygienic conditions.

**Essential in the Sick Room.**

*Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*

**BRAND & CO., LTD.**

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.

## **MAWSON'S OPTIMUS FILTERS**

The most efficient household filter.  
 Made in different sizes in earthen-  
 ware, glass and tourist patterns.  
 Stocked by leading wholesalers.

*Write for terms to the manufacturers.*

**MAWSON FILTER COMPANY**

(MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.)

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

## **"TAPON"**

(Regd.)

Tie up your Parcels with Advertising Tying  
 Tape. Pleases both Eye and Pocket and gives  
 Distinction to every Parcel sent out.

Various Colours and Widths. Printed or Plain.

Write for particulars, when Prices  
 and Patterns will be forwarded.

**S. D. SIMOND & CO., LTD.**

**28 Monument Street - - E.C.3**

Tel.: Avenue 6378. Telegrams: "Duncasim London."





*"When your  
Ship comes  
Home"*



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A FASCINATING IDEA opening up attractive vistas for all of us! But the Chemist who displays and recommends goods which are on sale at nearly every other shop in the street will find the idea merely a dream.

To convert the dream into reality, concentrate on products which the grocer and miscellaneous dealer cannot handle.

As far as salines are concerned, for example, it is a sound business policy to *specialise* in "Mineral Spring."

“  
**MINERAL SPRING**  
EFFERVESCENT HEALTH GRANULES  
*The Chemists' Own Effervescible*”

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/453

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### AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND SELLER

For summer's sun  
and winter's wind,

## Spurway's LEMON CREAM For the Hands

A non-greasy cream which has a wonderful effect in softening and whitening the skin, and in preventing excessive perspiration.

It is exquisitely perfumed and leaves a delightful after-aroma on the hands.

Sent out in dainty 4-oz. frosted bottles, fitted with glass-top corks covered with transparent viscose caps and artistically labelled.

Handsome show-cards sent with each consignment.

### PRICES—

1 doz. lots 12/- per doz.  
3 doz. lots 11/- „

## SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,  
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.  
CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.  
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK  
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."  
Telephone - - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

# A REAL 'Best Seller'!

If you keep a list of best selling lines, as many Chemists do, you're certain to have a place in it for Snowfire Cream. This exquisitely fragrant skin beautifier grows more popular everywhere, everyday—bringing more profits to chemists handling it. Sound advertising not only maintains demand but keeps it on the increase. Among popular priced face creams—this is a real "Best Seller."

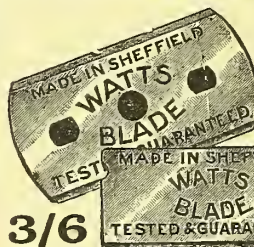
## Snowfire CREAM



Sold in handsome opal jars and neat aluminium containers and retails at 1/3 and 3d. respectively.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co.  
Ltd.  
Riverside Works, Derby

Assist British industry by recommending the  
'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade,  
the blade of super-keenness.



3/6

per doz.  
allowing  
50% PROFIT  
on cost for  
the dealer.

Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**  
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.  
London: 24, REDCROSS ST., E.C.1.  
Established over 150 years.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

12 Perfect Blades  
In Every Dozen  
For Gillette-Type and  
Autostrop-type holders

**GILLETTE U.S.A. RAZORS AND BLADES**  
BLADES. 1-4 box lots 30/- per box, 5-box lots 29/- per box.  
RAZORS. "Challenge" Razors, complete with one blade 15/6 per dozen. New improved types of Gillette Razors 13/9 each. Special Offer of Genuine Gillette Razors, triple silver plate, complete with one Blade, in cartons, at 8/6 per dozen.  
VALET BLADES AND RAZORS  
RAZORS. Model "99" 22/- per dozen, Model "55" 7/6, Nickel, 5/3 each. 6 - Razors, 48/- per dozen.  
STROPS. 20/- per dozen, 2nd quality, 12/- per dozen.  
BLADES. 36/- per single box. 3-box lots 34/3 per box. Paste, 4/- per doz.  
BRUSHES. Brushes (Shaving): (3/6) 2/4, (4/6) 3/-, (6/-) 4/-.  
EVER-READY BLADES  
BLADES. 31/- per gross.  
STROPS. Strops 7/9 per dozen.

**SUNDRIES**  
Clippers 0000, 33/- per dozen. Excellent Clippers 000 24/- per dozen. Haircutting Scissors 28/- per doz., 2/6 per single pair. Durham Duplex Clemak and 7 o'clock Blades 1/8 per packet. Well-known Pearl Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, each packed in a box 9/- per dozen. Monkey Strops 3/9 each.  
All prices are NETT. Other lines quoted on request.

Telephone: Central 3640. Telegrams: "Alfranko, Fleet, London."  
**ALFRED FRANKS & CO.**  
12 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.4.



# **IMPROVEMENTS** IN

**PRICE**——As Advised to Wholesale Houses.

**SIZE**——To Permit of Nesting for Export.

**QUALITY**——Rendering them still more serviceable will be found in

## **THE NEW “PAZO” PILL BOX**

**The Most Convenient and Secure Pill Box Obtainable.**

*Stocked by the Leading Wholesale Houses in convenient packages.*

Usual G.P.O. Red or Plain White.

**No Loose Tops and Bottoms———Tight Fitting Lids.**

*Send for Samples and Details to :*

**THE “PAZO” Coy., BOXMAKERS, OLDBURY, WORC.**

## **MERCOLIZED WAX**

— : for the Complexion : —

and

## **STALLAX**

— : a Shampoo : —

**TWO** substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

**Both** are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

**Advertising** Matter, advice, and sales help are always available from

**DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED**  
**37, GRAY'S INN ROAD LONDON, W.C.1.**



Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL, HOLB., LONDON."

Telephone: No. 1432 Holborn.

# THE SPONGE HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,

## CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,

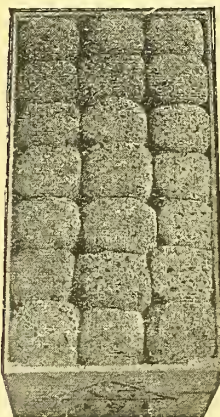
18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE (New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, 45, EAGLE STREET) LONDON, W.C.

WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.



BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS, AND THEY WILL CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT THEY ARE DEALING IN THE "CHEAPEST MARKET"

### UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases



#### HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice. Finest Texture and Shape. The Pick of all the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 "	1/-
200 "	1/6
160 "	2/-
140 "	2/6
120 "	3/-
100 "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 "	5/6
72 "	6/6
60 "	7/6
45 Large	8/6
30 "	10/6

#### HONEYCOMB.

Toilet &amp; Bath.

Good 2nd Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
270 at	6d.
180 "	9d.
170 "	1/-
160 "	1/6
140 "	2/-
120 "	2/6
110 "	3/-
90 "	3/6
80 "	4/-
75 "	4/6
70 "	5/-
65 "	5/6
60 "	6/6

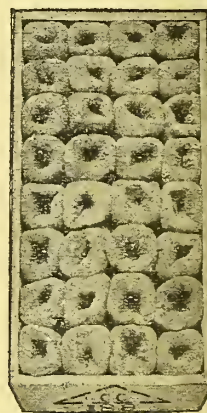
#### FINE TURKEY

##### SOLIDS.

SELECTED SHAPES.

1st Quality.

	Average Price in per Case.	Piece.
Nursery 200 at	1/-	
Toilet 150 "	1/6	
" 100 "	1/9	
" 100 "	2/-	
" 80 "	2/6	
Bath 50 "	3/-	
" 36 "	4/-	
" 24 "	5/-	



#### LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey, Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities, Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

NEW VELVET HONEYCOMB. Soft, Durable and large for money. Suitable for Toilet and Bath purposes.

PRICES—Cut Shapes 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s. per dozen.

" Natural Shapes 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 30s., 33s., 36s. " Strongly recommended where an inexpensive Toilet and Bath Sponge is required.



# POTTER & CLARKE

60/64, ARTILLERY LANE LTD  
LONDON, E.C.1.

TELEPHONES :  
BISHOPSGATE 1033-4-5.

TELEGRAMS :  
HOREHOUND, PHONE,  
LONDON."

MANCHESTER : 24 LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS.

## IN GREAT DEMAND—



WIDELY ADVERTISED IN ALL THE  
LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

P.A.T.A. 1/3      -      -      -      11/- doz.  
IN 1 DOZ. BOXES.

SHOWCARDS FOR WINDOW & COUNTER  
:: DISPLAY WITH ALL ORDERS. ::

Obtainable from all Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses, or direct  
from the Manufacturers.

# Colour

AS AN AID TO  
ADVERTISERS



The next opportunity  
for using this two-colour  
combination will be in

THE ISSUE  
OF  
OCTOBER 30  
1926.

There are at the moment  
only two pages vacant.  
Write at once to

THE PUBLISHER,

**The Chemist & Druggist**

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4

*Branch Office:*  
19 Waterloo Street,  
Glasgow.



Cannon Street, Manchester.

*Branch Office:*  
54 Foster's Bldgs., High Street,  
Sheffield.



# SOMETHING NEW

C

C

## "GONDOLA SUPER SHAMPOO"

This is absolutely the Smartest Shampoo you can possibly buy, and to use an old phrase, is "the last word" in the packing of a Shampoo Powder.

The "Get up" from A to Z, even in the opinion of the Critic, who is slow to praise, is unique and impressive.

The ingredients are carefully chosen and skilfully combined. The perfume, blended from the most expensive oils, is delightfully fragrant and alluring.

"GONDOLA" will be the ladies' choice.

### COST

30/- GROSS, LESS  
10% 28 DAYS.

The glass showcase which we send with 1 gross and over (assorted) is a display in itself.

### RETAIL

4D.  
EACH.

The colours are black, orange and gold, a triangular shape being utilised throughout, the whole making the scheme unique.



C

### ALWAYS

→ CLEAN  
→ HANDY  
→ SHOWING  
→ ORDERLY  
→ SELLING

### FIVE VARIETIES

No. 1 with Henna	}	For DRY HAIR
No. 2 without "		
No. 3 with "	}	For GREASY HAIR
No. 4 without "		
No. 5 Camomile Special for FAIR HAIR		

DROP US A P.C. NOW for 1 or 2 gross and obtain the attractive glass-fronted Showcase free, and rapidly-selling Showmatter.

# "GONDOLA SUPER SHAMPOO"

## CUPAL LTD., BLACKBURN



## **H. R. NAPP LIMITED**

**3 & 4 CLEMENTS INN**

**LONDON, W.C.2**

beg to announce that they have now opened  
a Department importing and exporting

## **CRUDE DRUGS**

of any origin, especially

**JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR**

**MENTHOL, SENEGA ROOT**

**CASCARA SAGRADA BARK**

**CUMIN SEEDS**

**CHINESE EGG PRODUCTS**

**ROOTS, BARKS, LEAVES, SEEDS**

**GUMS, AND ESSENTIAL OILS**





# Schimmel & Co.

MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

## ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :  
**FIXORESIN**

A fixing Agent for  
Soap Perfumes and Extractions.

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.  
SAVIN OIL  
PINE OIL  
SAFROL  
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.  
FLORAL OILS  
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS  
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3

**TALCUM POWDER  
FACE POWDER  
VANISHING CREAM**

Any Grade.  
Any Colour.  
Any Perfume.  
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.  
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8



### SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised

and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

1/2 lb size, per doz. ... 6/-

3/4 lb size, per doz. ... 12/-

2/5 lb size, per doz. ... 24/-

2/9 lb size, per doz. ... 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

## SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT  
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE		SWEET PEA	12/-
VALLEY	7/6	PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING  
CHEMISTS —  
Humberstone Gate — LEICESTER



*Allwood Bros*

### CARNATION PERFUME

Pot Pourri  
Compressed Blooms  
Silk Sachets  
Toilet Soap  
Bath Crystals

DO YOU STOCK THEM?

If not, read the offer given below.

We grow the Carnations, endless thousands  
of them, from which the perfume is distilled.

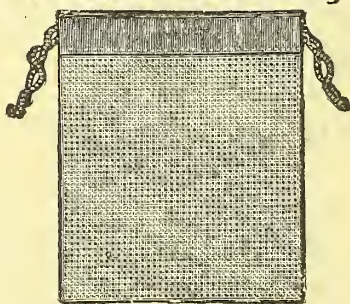
*Allwood Bros*

THE LEADING CARNATION RAISERS & SPECIALISTS  
**HAYWARDS HEATH**

### SPECIAL OFFER

We will send carriage paid for £1 a mixed  
consignment on best terms showing over  
60% profit on cost. Beautiful and attractive  
show screens supplied free. Send a trial  
order to-day.

# SPONGE BAGS, RUBBER AIR CUSHIONS

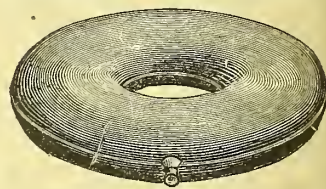


No. 978



No. 1778

(BRITISH MAKE)



No. 1194

No. 978.—Sponge Bag, star check sheeting	SIZES per doz.	1	2	3	4	5	6
		4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	11 6	13 6
		6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	14 0
		9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0
		8 0	10 6	12 6	15 0	18 0	21 0
1200.—							
1201.—							
1205.—Toilet Case, check sheeting		7 0	8 6	9 6	11 6	13 6	16 0
			16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0
1194.—The "Empire" circular red india-rubber Air Cushion—							
1353.—Square shape							

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.** 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1

WE SPECIALISE IN

## OVERALLS

FOR

ALL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS



(EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED)

White Drill Jackets from 6/6

White Drill Coats „ 8/11

Khaki Drill Coats „ 10/6

Black Drill Coats „ 12/6

Grey Drill Coats „ 12/6

LARGE VARIETY of STYLES and SIZES Always in Stock for Immediate Wear.

ANY STYLE OF GARMENT MADE TO ORDER.

*Illustrated Catalogue Free on request.*

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(FORMERLY PECKS)

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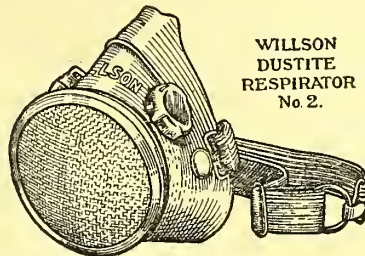
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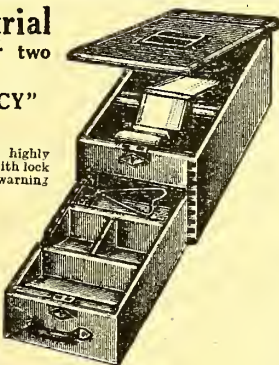
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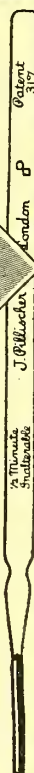
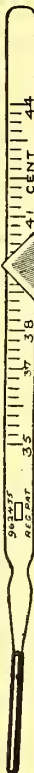
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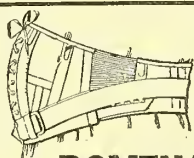
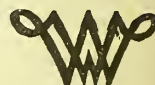


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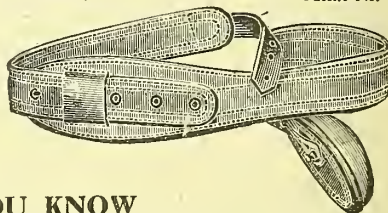
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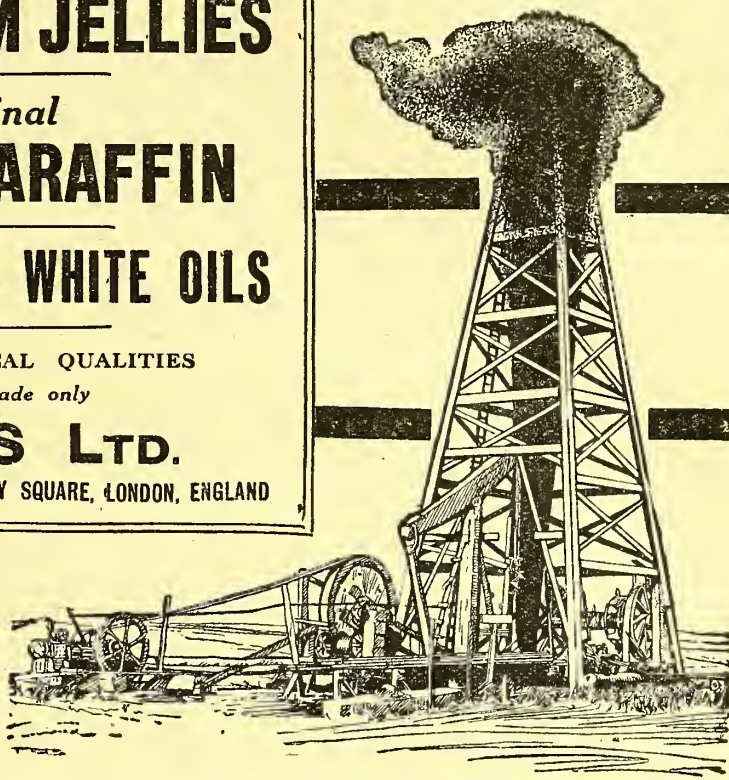
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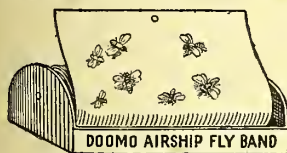
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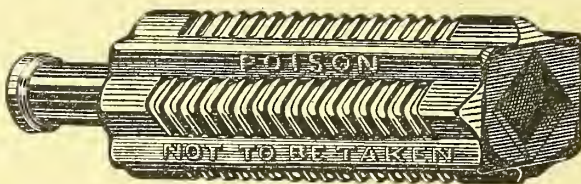


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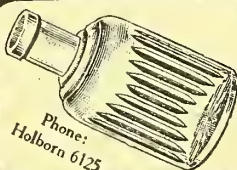
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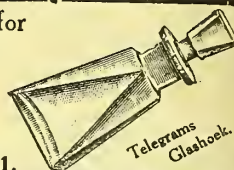
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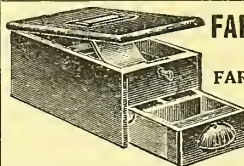
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In the German High Court in Berlin on June 4th, 1926, an injunction was obtained against the firm of M. Daubitz, of Berlin, for having infringed the patent rights of F. Schutze & Co., Ltd., “Eversafe” Pacifiers.

**BRITISH PATENT Nos. 12577 and 15567. REGISTERED Nos. 420191 and 466965.  
GERMAN PATENT No. 210780.**

*The defendant on being found guilty was ordered by the Court to refrain from making and or selling Pacifiers which infringe the patent rights of F. Schutze & Co., Ltd. In contravention of this order by the Court, the defendant is liable to a fine of 1500 MARKS for each offence, or up to SIX MONTHS imprisonment.*

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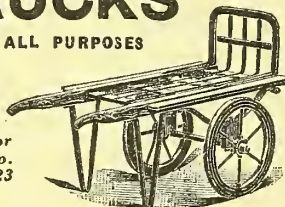
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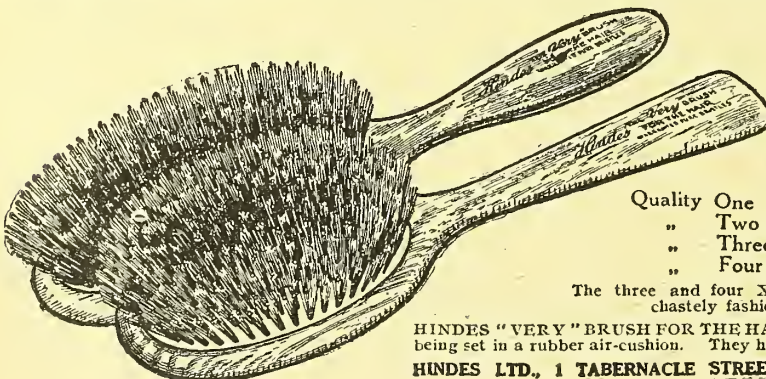
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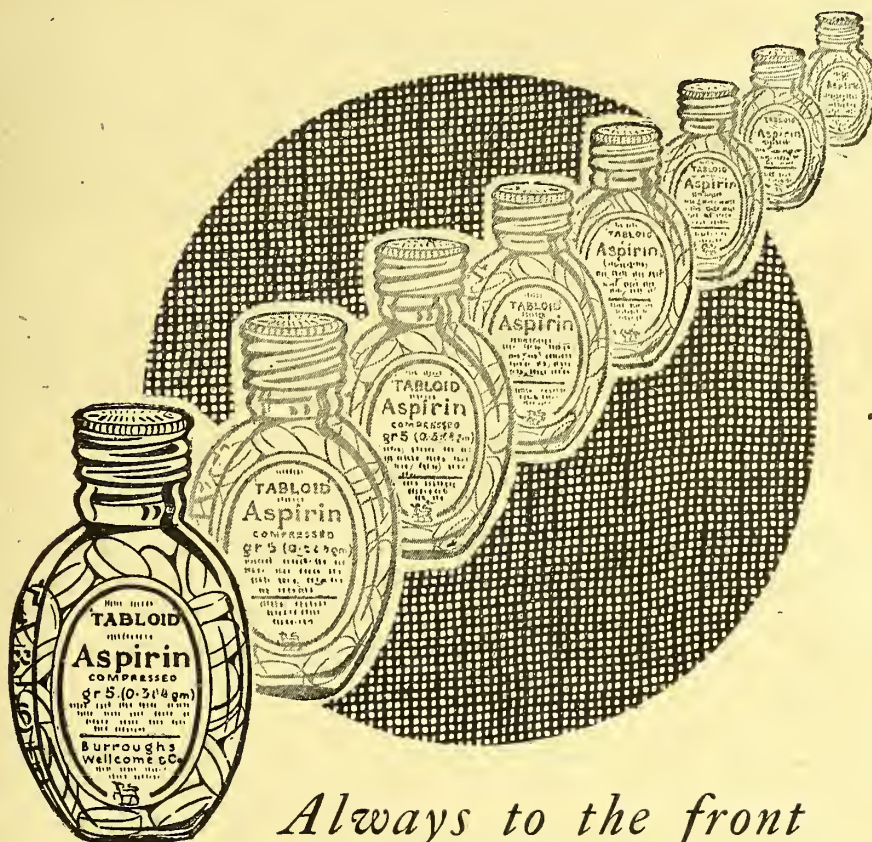
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## Coming Events

### Monday, August 2

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leicester, at 8 p.m.—Reception by the Mayor in the County Rooms.

### Tuesday, August 3

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leicester, at 10 a.m.—Opening session, County Rooms; 11 a.m., ladies' excursion; 1 p.m., luncheon at Oriental Hall; 2 p.m., sessions of Conference; 7 p.m., banquet.

### Wednesday, August 4

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leicester, at 10 a.m.—Sessions of Conference; 1 p.m., luncheon; 2 p.m., session of Conference; 4.30 p.m., garden party in grounds of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland University College; 8 p.m., Conference ball.

### Thursday, August 5

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leicester, at 9.30 a.m.—Closing session; 11 a.m., excursion to Stratford-on-Avon, arriving back at 7.30 p.m.; 8.30 p.m., farewell entertainment and dance.

### Friday, August 6

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leicester. Sports day at Birstall and Belgrave.

## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### British Pharmaceutical Conference

The official handbook of the forthcoming Leicester meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, a handsomely printed publication extending to fifty-nine pages, contains the fresh announcement that arrangements have been made for Conference tickets to be accepted for trips of about forty minutes on the River Avon on August 5, in connection with the Stratford excursion. A plan of Leicester, a pocket for tickets, a C. & D. booklet on Stratford-on-Avon, and a complete list of Conference committees are other features.

### Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925

(From "The London Gazette," July 23, 1926)

### SUSPENSION OF WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORISATIONS

(JOHN JAMES BURNBY)

Whereas in pursuance of the power conferred upon the Secretary of State by No. 6 of the Raw Opium Regulations, 1921, and by No. 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, the authorisations granted by the Raw Opium Regulations, 1921, and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, to persons who lawfully keep open shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to be in possession of and supply Raw Opium and to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies, were, by Notice dated October 19, 1923, and published in the "London Gazette" on October 19, 1923, withdrawn from John James Burnby, of 98 Lion Grove, Marylebone, N.W., who had been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920;

Now therefore I hereby suspend until further order the operation of the Notice of withdrawal of the said authorisations from the said John James Burnby.

W. JOYNSON-HICKS,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, July 23, 1926.

### Inquest

The deputy-coroner for Croydon held an inquiry, recently, regarding the death of Mr. H. E. Classey, chemist and druggist, High Street, Collier's Wood, London, S.W. A brother of the deceased, residing at Uffculme, Devon, deposed that on arriving at Collier's Wood on July 10, in response to a telegram, he found his brother dispensing, although complaining of feeling very weak. The medical superintendent of Mayday Road Hospital, Croydon, stated in evidence that Mr. H. E. Classey was admitted on July 14 as a case of delirium tremens; on the following day he collapsed and died. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the heart and liver were considerably enlarged. In reply to the coroner, the witness declared that there was no evidence of poisoning except by alcohol. The coroner summed up with the remark that the deceased, who had been established fourteen or fifteen years in the same place, had become financially embarrassed, and took alcohol "to drown his troubles"; the finding was that he died from natural causes.

### Birmingham

A foxglove plant six feet high may be seen in an Edgbaston garden.

Councillor Jeffrey Poole has been appointed one of the Birmingham representatives to the National Association of Insurance Committees.

Shopkeepers have been warned by the Birmingham Public Health Committee that numerous complaints have been received in regard to the nuisance occasioned by sweeping dust into the public street.

### Liverpool

With the holiday season in full swing, chemists are experiencing a fair demand for toilet requisites and photographic materials. Business otherwise is still on the quiet side; in fact, in some districts it is even worse than during the strike.



In a case before the Liverpool Court of Passage on July 21, in which a woman was awarded £100 damages against a local furrier for dermatitis attributed to the wearing of a dyed fur collar, Dr. R. W. McKenna stated he was in favour of suppressing the use of paraphenylenediamine for hair dying or the dyeing of fur, as it produces very violent dermatitis.

### Manchester

The works of the Corrugated Packing Materials Co., Ltd., Ambrose Street, West Gorton, will be closed from August 21 to August 28, inclusive.

The proposed arrangements for the forthcoming "civic week" include an exhibition at Belle Vue and visits from naval and military detachments.

### Portsmouth

The season in Southsea is in full swing, and generally good business is reported, photographs particularly so, though the latest draw, "Free Developing of Films Purchased Here," causes some dismay.

The prescription-books and the proprietary rights in the specialties of Mr. Thomas Postlethwaite, Ph.C., 131 Fawcett Road, Southsea, who has retired from business (*C. & D.*, July 3, p. 14), have been acquired by Mr. J. W. Rhodes, chemist and druggist, 171 Fawcett Road.

Mr. J. W. Rhodes, Fawcett Road, is to be congratulated on his achievements at bowls, having won both the Jervis Cup and the Senior Handicap, after being placed a back-marker following his prowess of last year, when he took the Jervis Cup and the Junior Handicap. Mr. Rhodes is also a golfer and an all-the-year-round swimmer.

The city gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his recent visit, and pharmacists on the line of route contributed a good share to the decorations. The Prince, in accepting the position of the first freeman of the newly constituted city, associates himself with a long list of historical freemen of Portsmouth, only four of whom now survive. One of these is Alderman F. G. Foster, J.P., chemist and druggist, ex-Mayor and chairman of the Higher Education Committee, who was responsible for the building of the handsome Municipal Technical College.

### Miscellaneous

**THEFT OF INSTRUMENTS.**—Burglars entered the premises of S. H. Travis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Shepherd's Bush, London, W., on July 22, and stole surgical instruments valued at £250.

**FIRE.**—A fire which broke out on July 26 at the premises of Simmonds & Webster, thermometer manufacturers, 4 Brunswick Place, London, N., was extinguished before much damage had been done.

**UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.**—At Westminster Police Court, London, on July 28, Henricus Augustus Boom, a Dutchman, with an address in Sackville Street, W.1, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of cocaine hydrochloride. It was stated that the quantity seized was 16½ oz.

**IN THE COURTS.**—At Bristol, recently, Beatrice L. Rawlings (21), domestic servant, was committed for trial on a charge of administering poison to Nellie Ansell, a nurse. Mr. E. Russell, B.Sc., the city analyst, deposed that he had found 0.018 gram of "white arsenic" in a vessel submitted to him.

**LONDON CHEMISTS' SPORTS CLUB.**—In a tennis match on July 22, on the ground of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet, between the London Chemists' Sports Club and the Hillside Lawn Tennis Club, Barnet, three sets of mixed doubles were played, the result being a win for the former by 5½ events to 3½. The players were:—

H.L.T.C.		L.C.S.C.	
Miss Neal and Mr. Ringham	Mrs. Swanston and Mr.		
Mrs. Ringham and Mr.	Walker		
Larkworthy	Mrs. Brewer and Mr.		
Mrs. Spencer and Mr.	Swanston		
Hentall	Miss Boyes and Mr. Carr		

**"THE SCRIPT" BOWLS TOURNAMENTS.**—In a semi-final of the Glaxo team tournament, the South-Eastern and

Walthamstow teams met on the Bellingham green on July 15, the former winning by 27 points to 16:—

**South-Eastern:** Biffin, Milner, Winzer, Ralph (skip), 27.

**Walthamstow:** Gray, Thomson, McRae, Main (skip), 16. In the singles championship semi-finals G. Roe (Western) and C. J. A. Taggart (Harrow) met at Harrow on July 13, when, after an even game to nine ends (6 all), G. Roe won by 21 points to 8. Winzer (South-Eastern) and Barratt (South-Western) met on the Milton Hall Green, Loughborough, S.W., the latter winning the match by 22 points to 12.

**MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.**—The thirty-third annual report of the medical officer of health for the Metropolitan borough of Poplar, covering the year 1925, states that 72,165 gallons of electrolytic disinfectant fluid was manufactured and broken down for sale, at a cost of £279. The plant has been in use (with additions) for twenty years, and the fluid is distributed from seven depôts. Among the samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and found defective were one each of camphorated oil (7.5 per cent. deficiency in camphor), ground ginger (2 per cent. "excess" of chalk), lime water (not made with distilled water), and ground cinnamon (2 per cent. of sand). Medical practitioners received 172,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin during the year; and applicants for vermin poisons had supplies amounting to 32 lb. of barium carbonate paste and 20 lb. of red squill bait.

## Scottish News

### Brevities

The business of the late Mr. A. D. Clark, chemist and druggist, 39 Channel Street, Galashiels, has been closed, and the stock and fittings have been sold privately.

Among those who received the degree of M.B., Ch.B., at the graduation ceremony of Edinburgh University on July 23 was Mr. George Robertson McNab, B.Sc., son of Mr. Walter G. McNab, chemist and druggist, Gorebridge.

The competition for the travellers' trophy of the Scottish Chemists' Bowling Association will take place at Rutherglen on September 1. All retail chemists in Scotland who are members of bowling clubs may take part. Ties commence at 10 a.m. A single-handed competition for wholesalers will be held on the same day on the same green. The winner of each section will then play for the championship of the chemists of Scotland. Entries for the competitions should be made not later than August 27 to Mr. J. T. Simpson, 268 Crown Street, Glasgow.

## Westminster Wisdom

### Notes on Parliamentary Matters

#### SCOTTISH DYES PATENTS

Mr. Sandeman asked the President of the Board of Trade on July 27 whether Scottish Dyes, a subsidised company, have sold their patent rights to manufacture jade green on the Continent to the Interessens Gemeinschaft, in Germany; and whether he is aware that this new colour is being sold by the Interessens Gemeinschaft on the Continent at considerably less price than Scottish Dyes are selling it in this country?

Sir B. Chadwick: I am informed that Scottish Dyes, Ltd., have licensed the Interessens Gemeinschaft to manufacture jade green, but I have no information as to the price of this dyestuff on the Continent.

Mr. Sandeman: Is the hon. gentleman aware that this is one of the few brilliant things that Scottish Dyes have accomplished, and that by the sale of it to the German combine the export of our cloth to the Continent has been absolutely stopped, with the result that there is unemployment in Lancashire?

Sir B. Chadwick: If the member will give me detailed particulars, I will look into the matter.



## Irish News

### Brevities

Mr. Wm. J. Fleming, son of Mr. S. Fleming, Ph.C., formerly of 81 Duncairn Gardens, Belfast, has passed the matriculation examination of the University of London.

Mr. R. J. Black, R.D., is opening a new retail establishment at 24 Castlereagh Street, Belfast. Mr. Black was formerly manager of the Stranmillis Road branch of Mr. R. A. Taylor, Divis Street.

Mr. R. S. Chapman, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Donegal, has opened a pharmacy at the corner of Howard Street and Brunswick Street, Belfast. The shop is on the ground floor of the Presbyterian War Memorial Hostel, which, erected at a cost of £100,000, was recently opened.

The Ulster Publicity Branch of the Ministry of Commerce of Northern Ireland, in a recent statement, point out that the import duties of Southern Ireland in no way affect goods sent direct from Great Britain to Northern Ireland or from overseas to Northern Ireland ports. Under the Act of 1920, by which the Government of Northern Ireland was established, the administration of the Customs and Excise Services was reserved to the Imperial Government. The British duties and procedure apply in every detail to Northern Ireland, which, being within the British Customs Union, is in the same position for trading purposes as any district of England, Scotland, or Wales. The latest available statistics show that the average annual value of the seaborne imports of Northern Ireland is in the region of £58,911,000, and the average annual value of exports is approximately £57,801,000. As both of these come under the British Customs Union returns they form part of the entire trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### Dublin

The employees of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., held their annual outing to Laytown, co. Meath, on July 24, when an enjoyable day was spent. After dinner, sports were held, and, following the prize distribution, a dance and a musical entertainment concluded the programme.

In the District Court, on July 23, Mr. James J. O'Meara, Whitehall Terrace, Clontarf, was fined in a total of £18 and £15 costs on three summonses for selling poison (carbolic acid), the bottle not being labelled with the name and address of the seller; keeping open the shop for retailing and dispensing business, and for compounding prescriptions contrary to the Pharmacy Act. The case for the prosecution was that defendant was not a qualified chemist, and that Mrs. G. Rutland, Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, went there and had medicine compounded on prescriptions by Dr. Foy. For the defence it was stated that defendant had a thorough knowledge of chemistry, and in a short time would be qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist. He employed a qualified chemist, but, unfortunately, on the occasion of the visit of the lady inspector she was not there. The concern had now been turned into a limited company, with a qualified chemist.

## Colonial and Foreign News

**CHINESE DRUG STORE EMPLOYEES STRIKE.**—Five thousand Chinese drug store employees in Shanghai went on strike on May 23 for an increase of wages. Arbitration was resorted to, the result being that the employers offered increases of 50 per cent. to those earning less than \$5.00 a month, 40 per cent. to those earning less than \$7.00, 30 per cent. to those earning \$7.00 or more, 20 per cent. to those earning \$10.00 a month or more. In addition, the employers will continue to furnish food. The strikers returned to work on May 25.

**PHARMACY MUSEUM.**—American druggists, operating through the American Pharmaceutical Association, purpose, in the near future, to establish a pharmacy museum within which will be seen the progress and development of pharmaceutical science. While there are several splendid collections illustrative of pharmaceutical pro-

gress in the U.S. there is no national museum of the kind, and this it is proposed to establish in the central headquarters building of the American Pharmaceutical Association or some other place which will be determined later.

**CHEMISTRY HOUSE.**—In commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Marcelin Berthelot it is proposed to build in Paris a "Chemistry House" as a monument to the great synthetist. The British Ambassador has approached the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on the matter, and the latter is forming a committee of Britons residing in Paris who are interested in chemical industry to collaborate with the French Central Committee, presided over by M. Paul Painlevé, which has its offices at 49 rue des Mathurins, Paris, close to the Gare St. Lazare.

**EGYPT PROHIBITS OPIUM CULTIVATION.**—In view of the fact that the raw opium produced in Egypt is not exported or used for making pharmaceutical preparations, but is alleged to be clandestinely sold in the country for use as a narcotic, a Royal Decree has been issued prohibiting the cultivation of the opium poppy throughout the whole of Egypt. The plants are to be torn up and destroyed by the local authorities, or by persons appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, where this is not done by the growers, who will be granted an indemnity not exceeding 39 piastres per feddan (1.038 acres) under cultivation.

M. EMILE COUÉ, the pharmacist who achieved world-wide celebrity by his "getting better and better every day" theory of remedial optimism, was buried at Nancy. The wealth of floral tributes sent by his American and other admirers was the salient feature of his funeral. Since then the Academy of Medicine has issued its report on the question submitted to it by the Minister of Labour as to whether the (French) "Coué Institute of Psychic Education" should be declared as "of public utility." The committee appointed by the Academy decided in the negative, on the ground that "the therapeutic effects of auto-suggestion often deterred too-confident patients from resorting to scientific and rational treatment."

**PHARMACY IN PALESTINE.**—The Association of Assistant Pharmacists in Palestine is agitating for the introduction of an examination test for pharmacy assistants, and is basing its demand on the fact that the Public Health Ordinance merely requires that each pharmacy must be managed by a qualified pharmacist, without referring to the qualifications of the *personnel* employed. In consequence of the wide variations in the prices charged for dispensing prescriptions, the Association is urging the Government to introduce an official drug tariff, since it is of opinion that these differences in prices are a fruitful source of annoyance, while creating a feeling of mistrust and tending to discredit the pharmacist in the eyes of the public.

**SODA ASH INDUSTRY IN KWANTUNG.**—Representatives of the South Manchuria Railway Co. visited Chinchow (Leased Territory) on May 21 to select a site for the projected soda ash factory. This will be the introduction of the industry in the Leased Territory. It is said that the Mitsubishi firm has spent 5,000,000 yen since 1918 in carrying out preliminary investigations. The new factory will be established by the Mitsui's and Mitsubishi's in co-operation with the Government and the South Manchuria Railway Co. The total Japanese demand for soda ash, according to the "Manchuria Daily News," is 140,000 tons a year. This is now supplied by British firms. It is expected that the new factory will be able to supply 40,000 tons, and it is hoped later to increase the output.

ABOUT seventy members and friends of the Cardiff Chemists' Association made the journey in charabancs to Brecon, under the guidance of the President and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. T. Lewis) for the first picnic of the season. At Brecon a visit was paid to the Priory, which is now serving as the Cathedral for the newly-formed diocese of Brecon and Swansea. After a repast at the Wellington Hotel, the return journey was commenced, and, passing through some of the loveliest mountain scenery in South Wales, the party reached Abergavenny and Crickhowell, where a halt was called for a short time. Cardiff was reached about 10.30 p.m., after an enjoyable day.



## Legal Reports

**Injunction Granted.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on July 23, Mr. Justice Russell heard an action brought by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C., against Mr. W. T. Churchill, Highland Road, Southsea, claiming an injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing their trade-mark and for damages. Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that recently they had learned that, at different places, in answer to requests for Brownie films, other makers' films were being sold on the suggestion that they would fit a Brownie camera. The plaintiffs alleged that on two occasions films not made by them had been sold as Brownie films by the defendant. After evidence had been given, Sir Duncan Kerly announced that the defendant had consented to an injunction. The plaintiffs would not ask for any order as to costs. Mr. Hurst, K.C., for the defendant, said that his client appreciated the plaintiffs' treatment of him as to costs. The defendant's case was that his saleswoman acted inadvertently, and that he was justified in resisting the original claim.

**Loss through Non-Possession of Premises.**—At Leeds Assizes, recently, Mr. Thomas Daykin, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Bolsover, brought an action for specific performance of an undertaking against Arthur Green, fish dealer, London Road, Sheffield, and Vickers & Partner, estate agents, Cambridge Street, Sheffield. Mr. F. J. O. Coddington appeared for the plaintiff; Green was represented by Mr. W. P. Donald, and Vickers & Partner by Mr. H. R. Bramley. Counsel for the plaintiff stated that an undertaking was entered into for the plaintiff to enter into possession of the house and shop occupied by Green, where plaintiff intended to set up in business. It was agreed that plaintiff should pay £300 premium for the premises, and £30 was paid on account. There were various negotiations, but eventually the plaintiff was informed that he could not have possession, as Green could not get possession of other premises which his wife owned. Green, who said he could not read, denied on oath that he had given Vickers authority to sell the property unconditionally. Mr. Justice Finlay, giving judgment, said he was satisfied that Vickers were not authorised to enter into a binding contract whereby Mr. Green was to turn out of his premises. There was no doubt that the plaintiff had been treated badly and was entitled to satisfaction. There would be judgment for Green, because he had not authorised the sale of the property, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff against Vickers & Partner, with £276 5s. damages, in respect of loss incurred through non-possession, with costs. His lordship also made an order that the costs of the defendant Green would be recoverable by Mr. Daykin from the second defendant.

## Gazette

### Partnerships Dissolved

BARNETT, H. C., and GREGORY, J. B., Ferdinand Street, Oldham Road, Manchester, chemical and colour manufacturers, under the style of the Esterol Manufacturing Co. and H. C. Barnett & Co.

## Deeds of Arrangement

**Barber, Alan James**, 93 Mansell Street and 9 Oakwood Road, Swansea, chemist (*C. & D.*, July 24, p. 159).—The following are among the creditors: Barclay & Sons, Ltd., £14; Dubarry et Cie, £15; Galen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., £11; Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £11; C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., £23; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £44; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £22.

**BOTH ON A PAR?**—Skegness Urban District Council has raised its charge for water, in the cases of chemists and doctors, to 10s. per annum.

The trustees of the Devon Cancer Fund have decided to purchase a further 250 milligrams of radium at an estimated cost of £3,000, and to expend an additional £1,000 on the provision of extra apparatus.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**PRINCESS BEAUTIFIERS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in toilet and beauty preparations and fancy goods, etc. R.O.: 70 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

**JOHN KENNARD, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £400. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in corn, hay, cattle food, oil cakes, forage, roots, seeds, seed potatoes, maize, millers' offal, cattle spices, patent foods, poultry foods and medicines, etc. R.O.: - Bridle-Smith Gate, Nottingham.

**ACTINA, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in and makers and exporters and importers of photographic plates, papers and products, cameras, and all kinds of photographic accessories, etc. Solicitors: Rexworthy, Barnard & Bonser, 90-91 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

**HAMILTON BOYD & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and exporters of and dealers in patent and proprietary foods, medicines, medical preparations, medicated wines, tonics and mineral waters, etc. The directors are: J. C. Wilson and H. J. Winkley. Secretary: J. H. Overton, Russell Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.

**STOKES & HUDSON (1925), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £6,000. Objects: To acquire the business of elastic web, gimp, trimming, smallware and surgical bandage and binding manufacturers carried on by Stokes & Hudson, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation). The directors are: E. M. Brentnall, W. H. Murrell, S. R. Barnewall, F. R. Ritchie, and J. G. Marlow. R.O.: 120 Munk Street, Derby.

**UNITED ALKALI ESTATES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. Objects: To construct, furnish, maintain, repair, alter, improve and manage buildings and erections of all kinds, to promote, conduct and manage garden cities, suburbs and villages and housing and building schemes of all kinds, etc. The first directors shall be appointed by the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Cunard Building, Liverpool.

**RETAIL PHARMACISTS' SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, manufacturing and dispensing chemists and druggists, herbalists and patent medicine vendors, artists' colourmen, manufacturers of and dealers in oils, paints, colours and brushes, etc. The directors are: H. C. Preston, 15 Bracknell Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3., A. C. Preston, 8 Grovelands Road, Purley, Surrey, and W. J. Beardsley.

**THOMAS GLOVER & SON, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of surgical appliances now carried on by W. B. Keywood and G. J. S. Wood at Carlton, Notts, and elsewhere as "Thomas Glover & Son," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of surgical appliances, socks, stockings, hose, vests, pants, underwear, and all kinds of hosiery, etc. The directors are: W. B. Keywood, Orlando Drive, Carlton, Nottingham, and G. J. S. Wood, Hatchways, Valley Road, Edwalton.

**ELECTRO-CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,500. Objects: To take an assignment of an agreement dated May 1, 1925, between the Ammonia Casale S.A., Lugano-Massagno Villa Aida, Switzerland, of the one part, and the Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., on behalf of a company then to be formed, of the other part, being an assignment of all rights and obligations under an agreement for the supervision of the interests of the Ammonia Casale S.A., and the exploitation and development of its patents and processes within certain territories; to acquire any letters patent relating to any inventions, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, and electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker & Baker, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.1.



## Cape Pharmacy Board

At a recent general meeting of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, held in the Board Room, Cape Town, there were present: Messrs. G. Darroll (in the chair), J. Parry, J. Main, Dr. Darley Hartley, and the secretary.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Messrs. A. Paterson and J. McJannet. A letter from the secretary, The Chemist's Shop, Ltd., Beaufort West, forwarding an extract from the minutes of a meeting of August 7, 1925, which shows a chemist to have been appointed director and general manager, was read and recorded. Letters were read from the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, Natal Pharmacy Board, O.F.S. Medical and Pharmacy Council, the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, and Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association, supporting the Board's suggestion to ask for a more stringent definition of the term "chemist" in the new Bill. After discussion, it was resolved to reply to each suggesting joint representations to Government asking for the addition of the following clause in section 37 of the Bill as an amplification of the definition of a "chemist":—

"or chemist (in such manner as to imply a pharmacist or chemist and druggist)."

A letter was read from the Secretary for Public Health, inviting the Board's remarks and recommendations in connection with the proposed issue of a new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. After discussion, it was resolved to reply that the only suggestion the Board had to offer is the inclusion of tincture *Monsonia ovata* and its liquid extracts, some particulars of which Mr. Parry will supply after completing certain research work which he contemplates carrying out shortly.

### DIACHYLON PLASTER

A letter was read from the Secretary for Public Health, intimating that, pending the passing of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill, the Government considered that diachylon plaster should be placed upon the Schedule of Poisons. It was resolved to reply that, although no circumstances had been communicated to the Board to indicate the necessity for immediate action, the Board accepts the Government's assurance that such necessity does exist, and has no objection to the inclusion of this article in the Poisons Schedule. In accordance with this decision, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Parry and seconded by Mr. Main, was unanimously adopted:—

"That by virtue of the powers conferred on this Board by the provisions of section 42 of Act No. 34 of 1891 (Cape), it is hereby declared that

"Lead, in combination with oleic acid or other highly fatty acid, whether sold as diachylon or under any other name (except machine-spread plasters), ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of Division I of the Third Schedule of Act No. 7 of 1899 (Cape)."

It was also resolved that the Secretary should take the further steps necessary to give effect to this resolution.

### PRESCRIPTION READING

Pursuant to notice duly given at the last general meeting, Dr. Darley Hartley moved the following resolution:—

"The Board hereby resolves that consequent upon the amendment of section 17 of the Rules and Regulations of this Board, as agreed to at the last general meeting, section 21 of the Rules be amended in respect of the paragraph headed 'Prescriptions' to read:—

"The candidate is required to read without abbreviation autograph prescriptions, translate them into English, render a literal as well as an appropriate translation of the directions for use; to show a general knowledge of Latin accidence; to detect errors, etc.' (continuing as at present worded).

"N.B.—This amendment to take effect concurrently with that of section 17, as from January 1, 1927."

Mr. Parry seconded, and the motion was passed *nem. con.* It was further resolved that the secretary

should take the necessary steps for the approval and gazettal of this amendment in terms of the law.

### MR. CARTER'S RESIGNATION

A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Carter announcing his intention of resigning from the Board owing to his transfer from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town and thus having ceased to represent the retail section of the business; also because of a contemplated visit to England for some months. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Darroll, seconded by Mr. Parry, to reply to Mr. Carter saying that his absence for a few months can readily be covered by formal leave; that members do not agree that the retail interests cannot be efficiently promoted by representatives engaged in the wholesale and manufacturing side, instancing the case of Mr. Walsh, the late president; that it is hardly believed that the Society at Port Elizabeth should wish Mr. Carter to resign as their representative; and that, as the head of a large chemists' business, each director of which is a registered chemist, he would prove a great asset to the Board in the further negotiations in connection with the Union Bill; and, finally, that members would intensely regret to learn that his decision is irrevocable, and that he is not prepared to yield to their unanimous desire that he should remain one of the most valued members of the Board.

### UNQUALIFIED DISPENSERS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

A reply from the Secretary for Public Health was read stating that the dispensing of medicines at Robben Island and at the Mental Hospital is done by Dr. W. H. Budd at the former institution, and by Dr. Jean P. Gordon, Dr. H. B. Forster and Dr. E. F. W. Moon at the latter. A reply was also read from the Provincial Secretary, stating that the St. Peter's Home is not under the control of the Administration, and that inquiries are being made in respect of the other two institutions. It was resolved to communicate these replies to the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa.

### MISCELLANEOUS

An application for registration upon the Orange Free State qualification was refused in view of there being no reciprocity with the Orange Free State Medical and Pharmacy Councils.

A letter was read from a doctor, asking if the Board would accept a second-grade departmental junior certificate without Latin obtained by his son in the December 1925 examination, provided that a separate certificate in Latin is obtained before submitting himself for examination as a chemist and druggist. In view of the recent decision of the Board, it was resolved to reply that the Board is not accepting more than one certificate to meet the requirements of section 17.

## Recent Patents

**Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions.** The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Purification of Wool Fat.**—Crude wool fat is treated successively with heated aqueous solutions of sodium peroxide, followed by centrifugalisation to recover the pure wool fat. (S. Fowler and E. Edser. 253,995.)

**Arsenic Compounds.**—A process for preparing new acylamino-oxybenzene arsenious acids and arsenoxides—e.g., 4-acetyl-amino-3-oxybenzene-1-arsenoxide—possessing spirocheticidal properties, by gently reducing an acylamino-oxybenzene arsenic acid. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 254,086.)

**Antitoxic Serums.**—A process for preparing antitoxic serums—e.g., for the treatment of scarlet fever—consisting in immunising the animal by means of injections of agar, at the same time infiltrating the injection mass with a phosphate buffered broth culture of *S. Scarlatinae*. (The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, and A. R. Dochez. 232,181.)



## Attempted Legislation in 1748

CERTAIN parliamentary events of the year 1748 have been allowed to fall into oblivion—a circumstance regrettable in view of the twofold interest for pharmacists that they possess. On the one hand, they form a chapter of some importance in pharmaceutical history; on the other hand, they furnish an illustration of the uncertainty attending any venture on the troubled sea of parliamentary procedure. These events open with an entry in the Journal of the House of Commons, under the date February 11, 1747/48, setting forth that a petition was presented by "several persons . . . apothecaries of the Cities of London and Westminster, on behalf of themselves, and all other regular apothecaries of the said Cities and suburbs thereof." The petition commenced with an exordium explaining that the apothecaries were "formerly incorporated with the grocers, or dispersed amongst the other Companies of the said city," until James I separated them into a distinct society, "with power and authority to search for and destroy all deceitful, stale, corrupt, unmedicinal, and pernicious drugs and medicines; and to examine and suppress all ignorant, unskilful, and ungovernable practices; which authority was . . . declared to extend over all persons whatever, that should prepare or sell any drugs or medicines with the said City of London, and seven miles thereof." The document went on to declare that the jurisdiction of the Society of Apothecaries was "in later times understood to affect only their own members," with the result that "several ignorant, unskilful, and designing persons" had for many years past "presumed to exercise the business of an apothecary within the limits aforesaid," and to make inferior medicines, not only underselling the regular apothecaries, but vending their preparations "for less than the prime cost of the genuine materials." This was "not only to the discredit of regular pharmacy, and the prejudice of the fair trader, but to the manifest hazard and disadvantage of the public." Physicians and surgeons, it was added, had to be examined and approved by their respective colleges; the petitioners thought that the preparation and sale of medicines should be also safeguarded, and begged the House "to grant such remedy therein, as to the House shall appear necessary and expedient."

### COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS APPOINTED

The petition was referred to a Committee consisting of forty-four members (mentioned by name), together with all the representatives of the City of London and the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent. On March 4 a similar application from City and Westminster apothecaries who were not members of the Society of Apothecaries was received, and was sent to the same Committee. In quick succession apothecaries of Chester and Shrewsbury followed suit, adding the suggestion that similar legislation should be extended to the rest of the country. Joshua Ward, "Esq.," proprietor of various specifics, who had influential patients or customers ("Dictionary of National Biography"), took alarm, and on March 9 presented a petition urging that his medicines should be exempted; for the past fifteen years, he said, he had had "seldom less than 2,000 poor persons under his care, at his own expense." On March 23 the Committee reported to the House, and Sir William Calvert (presumably its chairman) "read the report in his place." It began by citing the letters patent of James I: the remainder is quoted textually, the omission of a few of the less interesting passages being indicated by dots.

"As to that part of the Petition which alleges the impossibility of the said Company's answering the end of their incorporation, the agent for the petitioners informed the Committee, that as the said Charter had never been confirmed by the Legislature, the Corporation conceived that they were not vested with a legal authority to execute all the powers thereby granted; and therefore had not, for many years past, attempted to destroy any bad drugs or medicines.

"Mr. John Staples was examined: Who said, that he is now, and has been, Beadle of the Company thirteen years: that he is well acquainted with the shops where

medicines are sold within London, and seven miles round, and had constantly attended the Committee of the Company in their yearly visitations, which were made as well to the shops of foreigners as of freemen; and which visitations the foreigners had not ever refused to submit to: that he computed the number of apothecaries' and chemists' shops within the said limits at about seven hundred, half of which, at least, he was of opinion, were kept by persons not free of the Company; but that the Company did not visit the shops of druggists; nor did he include such shops in this computation. . . .

"Mr. Samuel Cawton produced to the Committee two medicinal compositions, which he said he bought for Venice-treacle and Mithridate, at a shop in Russel Street, near Covent Garden, called Doctor Butler's Dispensatory: . . . that he observed they were both taken out of the same pot: that the quantity he produced was an ounce of each, and for which he gave, as was demanded, 6d. apiece: he further said, that he was an apothecary himself; and that the said medicines are usually sold at the rate of 4d. an ounce in apothecaries' shops.

### A LEADING WITNESS

"Mr. William Watson, being examined, said, that he was acquainted with the business of pharmacy, and had been free of the Company of Apothecaries about twelve years: and, being required to give his opinion of the said compositions, with regard to the first-mentioned, said, that he thought it was very indifferent Venice-treacle, and tasted too strong of aniseed: that he did not believe it was made conformable to the rule prescribed by the Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians; for that the materials had been very ill prepared, the powders not well ground, and some ingredients might be tasted which ought not to be in: that Venice-treacle should be compounded of about one hundred different materials; and although it was impossible to discover whether every one of such materials were in the medicine, yet a person skilled in the business of pharmacy might easily distinguish the principal ingredients by the taste.

"Being shewn the other composition, he said, he was of opinion that both were made at the same time, and of the same drugs; and that there was a greenish colour, which ought not to be in either of the medicines the said compositions were sold for: that Venice-treacle and Mithridate were very different compositions, particularly with regard to opium, the quantity of which, in the first, ought to be equal to one seventy-fifth part of the whole, but, in the other, to only a two hundred and fortieth part: . . . that Venice-treacle, prepared with the best ingredients, costs the apothecaries about 3s. 8d. or 3s. 9d. a pound, and Mithridate rather more; so that they can afford to sell those medicines, as they usually do, at four pence per ounce.

"Mr. David Little produced two medicinal compositions, one of which he said he bought for Venice-treacle . . . at a shop kept by Mr. Oldham, in the Hay Market; and the other for Mithridate . . . at the same place; and that he gave 6d. for each composition.

"The said Mr. Watson said that he believed the quantity produced of the first was a little above two ounces, and the quantity of the other something less . . . that he apprehended they were both the same: that he could distinguish a stronger taste of pepper than ought to be in either; and that they were not black enough for Venice-treacle, nor yellow enough for Mithridate: that he could also distinguish too strong a taste of agarick . . . that the said compositions were so very bad, he thought it impossible they should have been made by any rule; and that, as the pepper was probably substituted instead of much more expensive ingredients, the compounder was thereby enabled to undersell any person who followed the directions of the Pharmacopœia.

"Mr. Edward Williams produced a medicinal composition, which he said he bought for Dioscorium, at a shop kept by Mr. Frankland, in Oxford Road. . . .

"Mr. John Hill, being examined, said that he had practised the business of an apothecary ten years, but was not free of the company: and, being required to give his opinion of the said composition, he said, he should as soon have guessed it to have been anything else as Dioscorium . . . that it was made of very bad honey . . . .



"The said Mr. Watson . . . added, that Diascordium ought to have a strong smell of cinnamon, which this medicine had not.

"The said Mr. Little produced a ball, which he said he bought for a ball of Gascoigne's powder . . . at the said shop called Doctor Butler's Dispensatory, and that he gave for it 1s. and 6d. :

"The said Mr. Watson . . . said, that the genuineness of it was not to be discovered by the taste, but by the colour, when dissolved; and, after he had wetted and rubbed part of it upon paper, he said, that it had not the true colour of Gascoigne's powder: that in every pound of that medicine there ought to be one ounce of oriental bezoar; but, as that ingredient is very dear, it is frequently omitted; and the greenish colour, which it gives the powder, imitated with the juice of spinnage, or some other vegetable, or with a preparation from copper called verditer, of a noxious quality . . .

"Mr. Charles Dancer also produced several balls, which he said he bought for Gascoigne's powder, at Mr. Hogarth's shop, near Swallow Street, and at a shop kept by Mr. Smith, near Smithfield Bars, and gave at the rate of half-a-crown an ounce at the first place, and 4s. an ounce at the latter, and asked for the best sort at both: he further said, that he had practised the business of an apothecary fifteen years, but was not free of the company: . . . about two days before the petition was presented to the House, he went to a chymist's shop in Bond Street, kept by Mr. Cecill, to whom he was known; and, upon asking for some Venice-treacle and Mithridate, was told that he (Cecill) had not either of those medicines: that, in about half-an-hour after, he sent a person to the said shop, to ask for the said medicines; who was served with them . . . ; which medicines . . . he was sure were one and the same composition, and that, in his opinion, very bad: . . . he also produced a liquid, which he said he bought for small cinnamon-water, at Mr. Shadwell's shop in Leadenhall Street, at the price of six pence a pint: . . .

"The said Mr. Watson said, that he was of opinion the said liquid was drawn from a certain bark called Cassia Caryophyllata; . . . and that the price cinnamon bears, is, from eight shillings to nine shillings every pound avoirdupois.

"The said Mr. Dancer also produced two liquids, which he said he bought for tincture of rhubarb in wine . . . at the rate of 6d. an ounce; and . . . at the rate of 4½d. per ounce: he delivered his opinion of the said liquids to be, that there was no wine in either; but that malt spirits, let down with water, had been substituted instead thereof:

"The said Mr. Watson said . . . that tincture of rhubarb, if made of the best ingredients, . . . will stand the compounder in 5½d. an ounce, exclusive of any calculation for the trouble.

"The said Mr. Dancer . . . also produced a certain species of salt, which he said he bought for Glauber salt . . . at the rate of 4d. for half a pound: he said, his opinion was, that the said salt was not Glauber salt, but Lymington salt.

"The said Mr. Watson . . . added, that he believed three pounds of the counterfeit are sold for Glauber salt to one pound of the real . . .

"Mr. Samuel Deepup produced a drug, which he said he bought for rhubarb root . . . and gave one shilling for a quarter of an ounce of it: he also produced a powder, which he said he bought for powder of rhubarb . . .

"The said Mr. Watson . . . said . . . that the powder was not rhubarb; and, if he had not been told, he should have been able to have determined what drug it was sold for. . . .

#### SUPPLY TO THE PROVINCES

"The petitioners acquainted your Committee, that they had various other proofs of the vending of bad medicines; but your Committee did not think it necessary to examine further into that particular.

"The said Mr. Watson said, he was of opinion, that two-thirds of the medicines used in the country are sent from London; and that this trade is almost intirely in the hands of the druggists and chymists. Being asked, whether he knew anything more of the chymists and druggists sending bad medicines into the country, than

the judgment he formed of their practice upon seeing the specimens produced to him at the Committee? he said, he did not; but that he had heard them say, when fault had been found with their medicines, that they would serve their country customers. That the medicines sent to the East Indies are furnished by the two Bevyans, apothecaries; whose medicines, he was of opinion, from what he had seen, were very good; that the West India, and other merchants, almost universally purchase of the druggists or chymists, who he did not believe sold cheaper than the apothecaries. Being asked, whether several merchants were not formerly supplied with medicines at Apothecaries Hall? he said, they were; but, those dealings being considered as a hardship upon the individuals, by depriving them of that business, the Company had agreed not to supply any merchant.

"Mr. Edmund Stallard, being examined, said, that he served an apprenticeship to a regular apothecary in London; and had acted as operator, which he explained to mean compounder of medicines, first to Mr. Midgley, a chymist, then to Mr. Hall, a druggist, and was afterwards concerned in partnership in the chymical business himself: that, when he was employed by Mr. Midgley, he understood that two sorts of medicines were made, which were distinguished by the names of Verum and Non verum; and had since discovered that to be the common practice in above an hundred chymists and druggists shops; and, though he knew several chymists and druggists had compounded and vended the very best sort of medicines, yet he was of opinion they were all under a necessity of preparing the Non verum sort to supply country apothecaries, and other customers, who often asked for medicines at such prices as the genuine could not be afforded at . . . that an ounce of a medicine of the Verum sort, worth 5s. was commonly sold, of the Non verum, at about the proportion of two shillings. That, for want of a proper inspection, Non verum medicines were frequently sold by chymists and druggists to apothecaries in town. . . .

"Being asked, what use the druggists made of the refuse of drugs, which the apothecaries would not buy? he said, that what they could use they made into tinctures; but that, in general, he had known some apothecaries buy, and make into medicines, the worst drugs, and dispose of them better than either the chymists or druggists; but this, he said, was only practised by those apothecaries who lived in places where persons, not brought up in the business, had, by selling at a low price, obliged such apothecaries to buy the worst ingredients, in order to be able to sell as cheap . . . and mentioned an instance of his having known a drummer practise the said business.

"Mr. John Horridge said, that he served an apprenticeship to, and now practises, the business of an apothecary; but, before he set up, was operator at an elaboratory . . . that when he compounded, he always had the Pharmacopeia before him; and that he always strained the gums, but was not very nice in either picking or straining the other ingredients.

"The said Mr. Watson said, he had reason to believe that more persons kept chymists and druggists shops, who never served any apprenticeship to either of those businesses, than there are who have; and that, in his own neighbourhood, he had known a hatter, a barber, a linendraper, and a writing-master, who set up in, and practised, the said businesses, and compounded medicines, visited patients, and prescribed physick."

#### THE OUTCOME

The rest of the story may be rapidly summarised. The Committee's view was that the petitioners had proved several of their allegations, and that a Bill might be brought in "to prevent the making and vending of counterfeit, false, and pernicious medicines . . ." in London, Westminster, and the seven-mile radius. The House, however, ordered that leave was to be given to bring in a Bill "to revive, explain, and amend" the familiar Act of George I's reign, giving the College of Physicians power to search for and destroy bad drugs, an Act which had at that time lapsed for want of the customary renewal. The College had apparently not sent its censors round since May 17, 1737. ("Daily Post," May 18, 1737.) "The Apothecaries Bill," reported the "Penny London Post" of March 25-28, 1748, "was



rejected by the House of Commons on Wednesday last"—a substantially correct if crude account of the proceedings. It is obvious that interested persons had been putting a spoke in the apothecaries' wheel. As printed, the Bill proposed to make perpetual from June 24, 1748, the Act of George I's reign, and contained a clause fulfilling the wish of Joshua Ward. The Journal of the House of Lords supplies the conclusion of the episode. Arrived there, the Bill got as far as its second reading: the House ordered that the Apothecaries' Company be heard against it—the irony of the apothecaries opposing what was to have been their own Bill is self-evident, and on May 9 progress was reported, with the arrangement that consideration of the Bill would be resumed on May 23. Meanwhile, however, Parliament was prorogued, and the Bill was not heard of again. As might have been expected, the occasion evoked a crop of pamphlets for and against the apothecaries. One passage in "The Apothecary Display'd," an anonymous effort of 1748, is of interest—not for its animadversion on the trading side of the Society of Apothecaries, phrased in a style that had done duty for at least two centuries, but for its mention of well-known names:—

"... Well then you must know that the Honourable the East-India Company, at whom this reflection is levelled, dealt once for several thousand pounds a year with these emulsioners, this bunch of pulp-pated pill-gilders; but finding it more for the interest of their community, and the honour of their understanding, to be served better to their satisfaction, and above forty per cent. cheaper, they now take their drugs and medicines, from Bevin and Comp., in Lombard Street, and Johnson in Fenchurch Street, and have left these Best-side banditti of Black-Fryers, to digest the venom of their spleen, in a six-penny pamphlet, called *Frauds detected in Drugs*."

"He who once buys his medicines of a chymist," writes the same author, "will never afterwards buy them any where else. . . ." The censors of the College of Physicians, deprived of their long-used powers, condemned some Jesuit's bark sold at Garraway's a few years later by inserting an advertisement in the "London Evening Post."

## Pharmacy in Poland

BY PROFESSOR JAN MUSZYNSKI, DIRECTOR OF THE PHARMACOGNOSTIC INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY, VILNO

THE administration of pharmaceutical matters in Poland rests in the hands of the Directorate-General of Public Health in the Ministry of the Interior. Pharmacies are periodically inspected by one of the seventeen district inspectors, all of whom are qualified pharmacists. There are in Poland 1,806 pharmacies, employing 3,889 assistants. At present, the former Austrian, German and Russian pharmacy laws are still in force in those parts of the new republic which formerly were territories belonging to these empires, pending the passage through parliament of the new national law destined to regulate the exercise of the profession on a uniform basis throughout the whole of Poland. It is proposed to introduce the purely personal concession system, that is to say, the concessionaire is to enjoy the ownership of the business during his lifetime only and on his death it will revert to the State, which will select a new concessionaire, chiefly guided by seniority, namely, the length of time which has elapsed since qualifying. The number of pharmacies will stand in a fixed ratio to the population, that is to say, in places with not more than 15,000 souls there will be one pharmacy for every 6,000 inhabitants, the number of inhabitants allotted to each pharmacy increasing until it reaches 98,000 souls for towns with a population exceeding 98,000. The use of other than pharmaceutically trained personnel is to be entirely forbidden. It is interesting to note that the new law permits communal authorities to compete for and

hold a concession for a pharmacy, which, of course, must be placed under the management of a qualified pharmacist.

### NEW CURRICULUM

The pharmaceutical curriculum has recently been modified and candidates are now required to undergo a course of three years' study at a university, in addition to completing at least three years' practical work in a pharmacy; this period may be spent either before or after the course of university study, but must be completed prior to the granting of the diploma. On passing the qualifying examination before a university commission, the successful candidate receives the degree of "Master of Pharmacy." Pharmaceutical departments have provisionally been provided at four Polish universities, two in the Medical Faculties of the Universities of Warsaw and Vilno, and two in the Faculties of Natural Sciences of Cracow and Poznan, and as soon as funds are available it is proposed to convert these into independent pharmaceutical faculties. When this is accomplished these faculties will be able to confer the degree of "Doctor of Pharmacy" at the end of a four-years' course. At present there are about 500 students of pharmacy immatriculated in the four universities, over half of whom are women. The university curriculum includes the following subjects: physics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, inorganic and organic chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, chemical technology, pharmaceutical chemistry, dispensing, bacteriology, materia medica, first-aid, and cultivation of medicinal plants.

A national Polish Pharmacopœia is in course of preparation, to take the place of the Austrian, German and Russian Pharmacopœias still in force in the constituent portions of the republic. The new Pharmacopœia, which will be largely modelled on that of the United States, will include about 745 articles. In this connection it may be mentioned that prior to the suppression of its independence the Kingdom of Poland, or rather Congress Poland, possessed its own Pharmacopœia, the last edition of which appeared in 1817.

The economic situation of members of the profession is at present not particularly flourishing, and is chiefly due to two causes. In the first place, the charges provided in the official drug tariff are relatively low, and in consequence of fluctuations in the exchange they often do not even cover actual costs. Secondly, the establishment of pharmacies by the sick clubs, owned and managed by the latter, on behalf of their insured members in all important industrial centres, naturally deprives the privately owned businesses of a very considerable portion of their customers. Although Polish pharmacy is at present passing through a difficult period, there is every confidence that the forthcoming reforms will mark the dawn of a new and brighter epoch.

### FIRST FACULTY OF PHARMACY

Thanks to the generosity displayed by all Polish pharmacists, who collectively subscribed a sum of £40,000 towards the erection of a special building in which to house the Faculty of Pharmacy in the University of Warsaw, the separation of the joint Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy into two distinct faculties was recently decreed by the Minister of Public Instruction. The new faculty will confer the degree of "Doctor of Pharmacy" on qualified pharmacists, i.e., Masters of Pharmacy, who have completed a four-years' course of study and after submitting the customary thesis. Dr. W. Mazurkiewicz, professor of materia medica, has been elected dean of the new faculty, the vice-dean is Dr. Br. Koskowski, professor of galenical pharmacy, while it will be represented in the academic senate by Dr. J. Zaleski, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry.

THE annual summer outing of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists took place on July 15, when two parties left Stratford Broadway, proceeding by motor coach to Cambridge. After lunching at the Lion Hotel, the afternoon was spent in visiting the various colleges. Mr. Potter (President) occupied the chair at tea, and a start was made at 8.30 p.m. on the return journey.



# The Perfumery of Mimosa

MUCH information is given by M. René Cereband, in "La Parfumerie Moderne" for May (p. 99), concerning the production, characteristics and uses of mimosa perfume, whether obtained from natural sources or produced synthetically. The decorative plant, with its golden yellow globular flower heads and delicate bipinnate pale green leaves, sold by florists as "Mimosa" is derived botanically from an Australian variety of *Acacia dealbata*, N.O. Leguminosæ, which has become acclimatised throughout the whole of the Côte d'Azur in Provence. Each day an express, designated *le train du mimosa*, leaves the South of France for Paris carrying fragrant flowering branches of mimosa and bearing the glow of sunshine to the capitals of France and England from the environs of Mentone, Antibes, Vallauris, Cannes and Mandelieu. The annual production of mimosa is several millions of kilograms, practically all of which is used for decorative purposes, some 60,000 kilos only being extracted by solvents for perfumery purposes. Mimosa requires extraction with petroleum ether, as it does not yield any perfume either by distillation with water or by enfleurage. From one hundred kilograms of flowering tops solvents extract 700 to 800 grams of Essence Concrete de Mimosa, also known as Cire de Mimosa, since it is rich in inodorous waxes. This product is weak and difficult to employ, since it no longer possesses the true bouquet of mimosa, and consequently makers may strengthen its odour artificially. Mimosa essence is preferably preserved by diluting with two or three times its volume of 95 per cent. alcohol and filtering after cooling by refrigeration. There has been as yet no published research on mimosa essence, but from its odour it would appear to contain para-methyl-acetophenone, with traces of farnesol and possibly methyl salicylate and linalyl acetate. Adulterated mimosa essences are common, varying from endeavours to improve the natural product (as above) to cheap fraudulent essences with violent odours, among which benzaldehyde predominates.

Synthetic mimosa has as its base para-methyl-acetophenone ( $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3$ ), this being a colourless liquid with a strong tenaceous odour and a burning taste. It has the advantages of resisting the action of alkalis and of being available at a reasonable cost. Artificial mimosa is accordingly indicated for soap manufacture in association with miel synthetic (consisting of para-methyl quinoline), yara-yara (nerolin), terpineol, hydroxycitronellal, ionone, methyl salicylate, cananga oil, the residues obtained in making terpeneless oils (bergamot or limetta). The waxy residues from the manufacture of absolute liquid essences of orris, cassia or mimosa can also be used advantageously in soap along with mimosa odours.

Synthetic complex or artificial bouquets of mimosa for use with eau de Cologne or other perfumes used on the handkerchief or in the toilet vary considerably in composition. The persistent odour of synthetic mimosa is toned down by giving it a violette "note" by adding absolute essence of cassie, along with ionone, methyl ionone, or orris essence. Alternatively, these products with violet odour may be replaced by irone and heptine or octine methyl carbonate in weak proportions, or by synthetic violet products. Farnesol, civet, aubepine (anisaldehyde), terpineol, or ylang-ylang can also be used to enhance the fragrance of mimosa complexes, whilst vanillin, heliotropin, methyl anthranilate and sylvanine (or sylvanol) are suitable fixatives. Benzaldehyde is incompatible from an odouriferous standpoint, as it covers up the true mimosa odour. The following formula is a simple synthetic mimosa bouquet:—

## I.—COMPLEXE DE MIMOSA SYNTHÉTIQUE POUR EXTRAITS D'ODÉURS]

Formule très simple

	Weight
Miel, synthetic (paramethyl-quinoline) ..	1
Meliol, artificial (dimethyl-hydroquinone)	1
Vanillin .. .. .	2
Ionone (extra fine colourless) .. .. .	10
Lilac, synthetic .. .. .	40
Mimosa, synthetic (paramethyl-acetophenone), to produce .. .. .	100 by volume

The synthetic lilac should be composed of terpineol, phenylacetic acid, hydroxycitronellal and either synthetic jasmin (free from indol) or natural jasmin.

## II.—COMPLEXE MIXTE AU BOUQUET DE MIMOSA

Pour Savons (formule recommandable)

	Weight
Cananga oil (Madagascar) .. .. .	10
Ionone, ordinary (for soap) .. .. .	10
Methyl salicylate .. .. .	1
Bromelia ( $\beta$ -naphthylethyl ether) or nerolin ( $\beta$ -naphthylmethyl ether) ..	24
Mimosa, synthetic (paramethyl-acetophenone), to produce .. .. .	100 by volume

The amount of synthetic mimosa to be added as soap perfume is 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. Up to the present the essential oil obtained by solvent extraction from the mimosa plant recalls only slightly the true fragrance of the original, the concretes being too rich in wax and their odour heavy and devoid of freshness. Liquid essences freed from wax are both expensive and mediocre, and, moreover, are frequently fortified with synthetic mimosa. Many perfumers replace mimosa essence by cassie absolute, made by dissolving absolute liquid essence of cassie (1) in alcohol (100), or by digesting cassie pomade with alcohol. Cassie is necessary to communicate an ethereal violet note to mimosa perfumes, this freshness being indispensable in Cologne, Florida, or honey waters. The following formula is given as specially suited to Anglo-American requirements:—

## III.—EXTRAIT AUX FLEURS DE MIMOSA EXTRA-FIN AU MIEL D'ANGLETERRE

(Formule spécialisée et en vogue en Angleterre et . Amerique)

	Weight
Cassie (first washing, or Extrait No. 36) ..	200
Paramethyl-acetophenone (or mimosa complex, Formula IV, 20) .. .. .	10
Ol. bergamotte .. .. .	15
Ol. orange (Portugal) .. .. .	0.5
Ol. ylang-ylang (Manilla) .. .. .	1
Farnesol (pure) .. .. .	0.25
Phenylethyl alcohol .. .. .	10
Anisaldehyde .. .. .	2
Hydroxycitronellal (or better still hylea, cyclosia, cyclalia, or fixosa) .. .. .	1
Zamaya proteique .. .. .	1
Heliotropin .. .. .	3
Sylvanol (or sylvanine) .. .. .	2
Civet (tincture 1 in 10) .. .. .	5
Tolu (alcoholic solution 1 in 5) .. .. .	5
Ladanum, Spanish (alcoholic solution 1 in 10) .. .. .	2
Extrait de miel Angleterre (see Formula V. below) .. .. .	400 by volume
Alcohol 90% (pure and neutral) to produce ..	1,000 by volume

The following mimosa complex is recommended to reinforce and fix the odour of mimosa in preference to plain paramethylacetophenone, both in the honey formula above and in the mimosa eau de Cologne below:—

## IV.—COMPLEXE OR BOUQUET DE MIMOSA ARTIFICIEL

(Pour renforcer et fixer les extraits d'odeurs)

	Weight
Cassie (liquid absolute essence) .. .. .	5
Rose (liquid absolute essence) .. .. .	1
Jonquil (liquid absolute essence) .. .. .	1
Heptine (or octine) methyl carbonate ..	0.5
Ionone, pure (or preferably artificial violette) .. .. .	10
Hydroxycitronellal .. .. .	2
Jasmin, artificial (free from indol, or better still synthetic <i>Nicotiana affinis</i> ) .. .. .	10
Civet resinoid .. .. .	1
Ol. ylang-ylang (Manilla) .. .. .	2
Ol. bergamotte .. .. .	20
Anisaldehyde .. .. .	2
Heliotropin (amorphous) .. .. .	5
Sylvanine (or sylvanol) .. .. .	2
Mimosa, synthetic (or paramethyl-acetophenone), to produce .. .. .	100 by volume

This mimosa complex is added in the proportion of 10 to 20 parts per 1,000 of finished perfume, but must not be used in alkaline media. The "Extrait de Miel d'Angleterre" in Formula III is as follows:—



## V.—EXTRAIT DE MIEL D'ANGLETERRE

(Formule moderne recommandable)

	Weight
Jasmin (first washing, or Extrait No. 36) ..	100
Cassie (Extrait No. 36) ..	50
Tuberosa (Extrait No. 36) ..	100
Orange flower (Extrait No. 36) ..	50
Phenylethyl alcohol ..	10
Ol. bergamotte ..	10
Ol. limon (extra fine) ..	5
Orris, Florentine (liquid absolute essence) ..	0.25
Otto rose d'Orient ..	2
Ol. ylang-ylang ..	0.50
Girofle (Bourbon) ..	1.50
Zamaya proteique ..	2
Farnesol (pure) ..	0.25
Peru balsam (tincture 1 in 5) ..	5
Tolu balsam (tincture 1 in 5) ..	10
Benzoin, Siam (tincture 1 in 5) ..	5
Ambergris (tincture 1 in 100) ..	5
Civet (tincture 1 in 10) ..	1
Musk, Tonquin (tincture 1 in 200) ..	20

It is remarked that this composition differs slightly from the olden-time formulas for English or French honey waters. It is used in making mimosa eau de Cologne as follows:—

## VI.—EAU DE COLOGNE AU MIMOSA

Complex of mimosa, synthetic (Formule V),  
or mimosa, synthetic (Formule VII) .. 5 or 10 grams  
Eau de Cologne (classic type of Dorvault or  
Jean Marie Farina) .. to produce 1,000 c.c.

The following is an artificial mimosa complex for reinforcing ordinary perfumes with the odour of mimosa:—

## VII.—COMPLEXE DE MIMOSA SYNTHÉTIQUE

(Pour renforcer les extraits d'odeur).

	Weight
Methyl-para-cresol (or in default ylangol or unonal) ..	2
Phenylacetic aldehyde (jacinthe) ..	0.5
Anisaldehyde (aubepin) ..	5
Farnesol (from ambrette seeds) ..	0.25
Linalyl acetate ..	20
Ionone (colourless) ..	20
Orris (absolute liquid essence) ..	0.25
Mimosa (absolute liquid essence) ..	5 to 10
Helliotropin (amorphous) ..	5
Sylvanol ..	5
Paramethyl-acetophenone (synthetic mi- mosa) ..	to produce 100 by volume

With synthetic mimosa it is necessary to soften its violence with adjuvants as above, but when properly made mimosa preparations are sufficiently agreeable to attract attention and enhance the sales of perfumery.

## Association Affairs

**London (S.E.).**—The South-East London Chemists' Association held the annual meeting recently, at which Mr. H. S. Foster (Forest Hill) was elected *President*. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring President (Mr. T. W. Cleave) and secretary (Mr. I. Henneman) for their services during the past season. The treasurer's report was satisfactory. The meeting allocated £5 5s. to the Society's Benevolent Fund.

**Sheffield.**—At a recent meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Mr. F. Hindle was re-elected *President*, Messrs. Austen and Hobson as *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. Antcliffe as *Treasurer*, and Mr. McConnachie as *Secretary*. A special committee was appointed to deal with the social side.

I want to congratulate on fine issue—the Special Number. The coloured plates are exceptionally interesting, and so well printed. The *C. & D.* has marvellous acumen, and organisation to get copy and illustrations from so many different countries. I like the general "get-up" of the number.—*W. M.* (14/7).

## Safe Anaesthesia

LEONARD HILL, in a post-graduate lecture under the auspices of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom ("British Medical Journal," I, 1926, p. 729), stated that, in considering the choice of a general anaesthetic, ether is far less liable than chloroform to cause dangerous symptoms, and might therefore be always preferred except where very special circumstances indicate the use of chloroform. Chloroform is naturally preferred by those ignorant of its danger, because it is less irritant and feels less suffocating owing to it being potent in smaller concentration. Chloroform may have to be used where excitement is to be avoided and very deep anaesthesia is required, in bronchitis (owing to irritation with ether), with drunkards (where ether sometimes fails), where naked lights are necessary, or in hot climates where evaporation of ether makes it difficult to produce anaesthesia. In many such cases the safe anaesthetic, nitrous oxide and oxygen, should be chosen if available. Unsaturated hydrocarbon gases recently introduced as anaesthetics seem to be safe anaesthetics apart from their inflammability, these being 82 per cent. ethylene and 18 per cent. oxygen; or 70 per cent. propylene, 25 per cent. oxygen, with 5 per cent. nitrogen; or acetylene and oxygen, it being claimed for this last mixture that it gives fuller relaxation of the muscles. A.C.E. (alcohol, chloroform, ether) or other chloroform mixtures are dangerous on account of the chloroform they contain. According to an American committee on anaesthesia, the use of chloroform in major operations is no longer justifiable, and its use should cease also in minor operations. The temporary employment of chloroform to avoid ether excitement is perhaps the lesser of two evils, but this is only justifiable when nitrous oxide is not available. Any change must be made early, and never in any circumstances should chloroform be given after ten minutes or more of ether excitement, as even a small administration of chloroform is peculiarly liable then to induce respiratory or cardiac death. When full anaesthesia is obtained, ether should be substituted for chloroform. Chloroform poisons the tissue cells, and, by relaxing their tone, makes the whole body flabby. The circulation becomes sluggish and stagnates, but far more dangerous is cardiac fibrillation, which is the main cause of deaths under chloroform. Ether and oxygen have been used, but this mixture is highly inflammable, and such a mixture will explode at 200° C. An explosion occurred recently in a patient's throat, probably through overheating of a syringe used to dry the teeth. The trouble in using nitrous oxide and oxygen for a prolonged operation is to obtain complete muscular relaxation without want of oxygen. A mixture of 40 per cent. of air with 60 per cent. nitrous oxide contains enough air to keep the patient going, but there is insufficient nitrous oxide to produce tranquil anaesthesia. By using oxygen in place of air the proportion of nitrous oxide can be raised to 90 per cent. The use of a pressure chamber (with an extra pressure half an atmosphere), containing patient and operator, has been used by Paul Bert, and enables deep anaesthesia to be maintained for several hours without lack of oxygen. Nitrous oxide and oxygen offer an ideal anaesthetic for dental surgery, the average time for inhalation being 110 seconds and the available time 44 seconds (varying between 21 and 90 seconds). The addition of a small dose of ethyl chloride is effectual in prolonging anaesthesia, and appears to be a safe procedure. As regards local anaesthetics, cocaine is known to be a general protoplasmic poison, and adrenalin increases its toxicity. Novocain is quickly destroyed in the liver, and for this reason is much safer. A committee of the American Medical Association considers that local anaesthetics may be applied with safety in the following concentrations: Cocaine, in mouth, 5 per cent.; eye, not over 5 per cent.; in nose and larynx, up to 10 per cent.; and in total amount of from 10 to 15 minims, containing at most 1 to 1.5 grain. Novocain should not be used in concentrations greater than 1 per cent. Adrenalin should not be administered with cocaine in concentrations greater than 1 in 10,000, or more than 10 minims of this strength solution. With novocain up to 1 mgm. of adrenalin is allowed, but this dose may be unsafe with patients suffering from hyperthyroidism.



## Russian Chemical Imports

ACCORDING to the official statistics published by the customs administration of the U.S.S.R., covering the first six months in each of the two financial years 1923/1924 and 1924/1925, chemical products, including pharmaceutical preparations, imported into Soviet Russia over the Eastern (European) borders in the first half of the financial year 1924 to 1925 (e.g., October 1924 to March 1925) aggregated 5,856 tons, valued at 6,849,000 roubles, while in the same period of the preceding budget year (October 1923-March 1924) imports of these goods amounted to 2,695 tons, value 1,594,000 roubles. The following table shows the countries from which these supplies of chemical and pharmaceutical products were imported in each of these corresponding half-year periods:—

	Oct. 1923-March 1924		Oct., 1924-March 1925	
	Tons	Roubles	Tons	Roubles
Finland .. ..	289	95,000	44	9,000
France .. ..	173	93,000	190	635,000
Germany .. ..	1,624	1,123,000	2,730	3,942,000
Great Britain ..	312	148,000	1,775	1,289,000
Italy .. ..	21	31,000	136	122,000
Latvia .. ..	54	24,000	47	9,000
Netherlands ..	3	12,000	80	675,000
Norway .. ..	—	—	232	31,000
Poland .. ..	90	20,000	20	11,000
Sweden .. ..	26	9,000	387	71,000

Below are given the total imports into Soviet Russia during each of the first six months of the years 1923-1924 and 1924-1925 respectively of those goods of interest to our readers, based on the official classification and returns.

	Oct. 1923-March 1924	Oct. 1924-March 1925
	Kilos	Kilos
Acid, acetic .. ..	300	1,000
Acid, boric, refined; desiccated borax .. ..	116,000	67,000
Acid, carbolic .. ..	222,000	54,000
Acid, citric .. ..	55,000	195,000
Acid, formic .. ..	2,000	30,000
Acid, lactic .. ..	9,000	14,000
Acid, oxalic .. ..	61,000	133,000
Acid, salicylic .. ..	1,000	200
Acid, tartaric .. ..	43,000	135,000
Agar-agar .. ..	1,000	18,000
Alcoholic perfumes and toilet preparations .. ..	245	64
Ammonium chloride .. ..	4,000	400
Asafetida; manna, olibanum .. ..	3,000	47,000
Bismuth salts .. ..	11,500	18,300
Borax .. ..	198,000	146,000
Bronides; ammonium, sodium, potassium .. ..	11,000	33,000
Caffeine; strychnine; theobromine; veratrine; pilocarpine; cocaine; quinine derivatives .. ..	8,000	7,400
Camphor .. ..	2,000	9,000
Castor oil .. ..	201,000	210,000
Chloroform; chloral hydrate .. ..	3,000	8,000
Cocoa butter .. ..	69,000	154,000
Cod-liver oil .. ..	4,000	488,000
Copper sulphate .. ..	36,000	1,000
Cosmetics; hair dyes; fumigating pastilles and papers .. ..	475	84
Dietetic foods .. ..	400	2,900
Essential oils; synthetic perfumes .. ..	20,700	93,800
Formaldehyde .. ..	100	303,000
Galenical preparations .. ..	1,900	4,200
Glycerophosphoric acid, and salts .. ..	9,700	15,100
Guaiaicol; sulphoguaiaicolates; creosote; guaiaicol carbonate .. ..	16,000	25,900
Gum acacia; tragacanth; gum acroides .. ..	180,000	477,000
Hexamethylenetetramine; acetylsalicylic acid; pepsin; peptone; benzonaphthol; salicylic methyl and phenol esters .. ..	11,300	4,800

	Oct. 1923-March 1924	Oct. 1924-March 1925
Ichthyol, and its preparations .. ..	251	93
Inorganic chemical compounds for medicinal uses, n.o.e. ..	117,000	623,400
Iodine .. ..	12,000	40,000
Lecithin, and halogen derivatives .. ..	25	123
Mercury salts .. ..	300	9,000
Milk sugar .. ..	8,000	13,000
Myrrh; storax; Peru and tolu balsam .. ..	14,000	11,000
Opium alkaloids; atropine; glucosides; other alkaloids ..	800	2,300
Organic chemical compounds for medicinal uses, n.o.e. ..	56,800	56,000
Organotherapeutic products; serums, vaccines, lymph, etc. ..	451	84
Pharmaceutical specialties ..	4,700	3,400
Phenacetin; phenetidin; phenocoll, and derivatives ..	3,500	9,800
Phenylpyrazolone, and derivatives .. ..	7,100	20,000
Photographic plates .. ..	13,000	15,000
Plasters spread on silk and semi-silk tissues .. ..	200	300
Pomades in containers of under 4 kilos total weight .. ..	3,000	6,000
Potassium carbonate .. ..	2,000	17,000
Potassium, and sodium ferrocyanide .. ..	136,000	116,000
Potassium nitrate .. ..	400	1,194,000
Quinine .. ..	48,000	42,000
Resorcin; hydroquinone .. ..	4,000	6,000
Salvarsan; neosalvarsan; adrenalin, and similar compounds ..	1,700	10,200
Soaps, ordinary .. ..	6,000	2,000
Soaps, toilet and medicated ..	3,000	1,000
Sodium carbonate .. ..	300	400
Sodium nitrate (tons) .. ..	20,889	2,015
Spermaceti .. ..	2,000	4,000
Sulphur (tons) .. ..	3,873	2,723
Tannalbin; tannocol .. ..	2.4	293
Vaseline .. ..	90,000	271,000

n.o.e. = not otherwise enumerated.

## New Books

*Chininum*.—Presented by the Bureau for Increasing the Use of Quinine. 9½ in. by 7 in. Pp. 133. 48 De Wittenkade, Amsterdam. [Contains a collection of communications, in English, reports and selected notes dealing with the use of quinine in various affections, published in 1923 in Great Britain and abroad. A special article is devoted to anti-malaria campaigns and the quinine supply, giving details and statistics of the Java cinchona production, etc., and including 24 fine illustrations of cinchona plantations in Java, the various operations involved in collecting, drying, and packing the bark, as well as reproductions of the packages in which quinine is sold to the public by the Governments of Greece and Argentina.]

Ruggli, P.—*Praktikum der Färberei und Farbstoffanalyse*. 9½ in. by 6½ in. Pp. 207. Marks 12. J. F. Bergmann, Munich. [Dyeing is the art of permanently fixing a dye to textile fibres and other materials, and the author, who is a professor in the University of Basle, deals in this work with the applications in practice of the theoretical knowledge concerning synthetic dyes gained by students at the University. After dealing with the general principles underlying the use of synthetic dyes, the latter are discussed in sixteen groups, according to the materials to be dyed and the various groups into which dyes are divided. The methods of applying each dye are explained and commented upon, giving in each instance a description of experiments to be carried out in order to illustrate the specific properties and characters of the dye under consideration. The second part of the work treats of the analysis of dyes, in which the results of reactions and tests are recapitulated in 18 very useful tables. Dye chemists will find much valuable, as well as interesting, information in this work, of an exclusively practical nature.]

## A. Ph. F.

*Continued from C. & D., July 10, p. 105*

THE following are some of the new formulas in the new edition of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, published by the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference:

## LIN. METHYL SALICYLATUS CO.

Compound Liniment of Methyl Salicylate  
Analgesic Liniment

Menthol	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	6 oz.
Essential oil of camphor	...	...	...	...	5 oz.
Methyl salicylate	...	...	...	...	to 20 oz.

Mix.

Used as a liniment for acute rheumatism.

## LIQ. EUCALYPTI SAPONATUS

## Saponaceous Solution of Eucalyptus

Oil of eucalyptus	...	...	...	...	75
Soft soap, B.P.	...	...	...	...	3
Water	...	...	...	...	20

Triturate the soap thoroughly in the mortar with a small quantity of the oil till a thin transparent paste is produced. Add to this a small quantity of the water so as to form a thick emulsion. Gradually add more oil with constant stirring till the emulsion is at breaking point. Thin out with a few drops of water and continue to add the oil and water alternately, until all the oil has been added; finally incorporate the remainder of water.

An aromatic, antiseptic and detergent preparation, having an antiseptic coefficient equal to that of carbolic acid. It is miscible with water in all proportions.

Its uses are various. For disinfecting the hands dilute 1 part to 40 or 50 parts; for other purposes dilute 1 part to 80 parts. As a lotion for wounds it is cleansing, stimulating, and mildly anæsthetic. It is suitable for disinfection of instruments in a 2½ to 5 per cent. solution.

For inhalation use 30m to one pint of boiling water. It may be used as a rubefacient liniment. Used in the bath in the proportion of 60m to 1 gallon of water, it will be found refreshing and stimulating.

Useful for disinfection of floors of hospitals and other institutions.

Useful as a scare for mosquitoes and other insects.

OL. MORRHUE PHOSPHORATUM  
Phosphorated Cod-liver Oil

Phosphorated oil, B.P.	...	...	...	...	10 gr.
Oil of coriander	...	...	...	...	40 m.
Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...	to 1 pint

Mix.

Dose: 1 to 4 dr.; each dose of 4 dr. contains  $\frac{1}{400}$  gr. of phosphorus.

## PASTA HAMAMELIDIS

Hamamelis Paste; Witch-hazel Snow or Foam;  
Vanishing Cream

Stearic acid	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Potassium carbonate, B.P.	...	...	...	...	65 gr.
Wool fat	...	...	...	...	½ oz.
Liquid paraffin	...	...	...	...	132 gr.
Glycerin (by wt.)	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Solution of hamamelis (by wt.)	...	...	...	...	10 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	to 20 oz.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in 6 oz. of hot water and gradually add the solution to a mixture of the stearic acid, wool fat and liquid paraffin, previously melted together on a water-bath, stir vigorously for three or four minutes; add the glycerin, previously mixed with the solution of hamamelis and heated to 90° C.; stir until cold.

## PIGMENTUM IODI

## Iodine Paint

Strong tincture of iodine, B.P.,  
Weak tincture of iodine, B.P. ... equal parts

Mix.

## PULVIS ZINCI STEARATIS CO.

Compound Powder of Zinc Stearate; Baby Dusting  
Powder

Zinc stearate,	...	...	...	...	...
Starch,	...	...	...	...	...
Boric acid,	...	...	...	...	...
Lycopodium	...	...	...	...	of each 1 oz.
Camphor	...	...	...	...	20 gr.

Mix intimately. All the ingredients must be in the form of fine powder.

## SAPO CHIRURGICUS LIQUIDUS

## Liquid Surgical Soap

Oleic acid	...	...	...	...	2½ oz.
Stearic acid	...	...	...	...	½ oz.
Potassium hydroxide	...	...	...	...	298 gr.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	5 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	5 oz.
Oil of bergamot	...	...	...	...	60 m.
Oil of lavender	...	...	...	...	60 m.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	to 1 pint

Melt the oleic and stearic acids together on a water-bath and add the alcohol; gradually pour in the potassium hydroxide dissolved in 2 oz. of water; test the solution for neutrality by applying a drop on a glass rod to a fragment of phenolphthalein on a white plate; if alkaline add oleic acid drop by drop until the phenolphthalein ceases to give a red colour with the test drop; if alkaline add solution of potassium hydroxide until neutrality is reached; then add the essential oils, glycerin and sufficient distilled water to produce the required volume.

This solution contains 20 per cent. w/v of anhydrous potash soap.

Used as a general detergent by surgeons. It is effective in shampooing the hair, and is excellent for washing delicate fabrics.

## SYRUPUS ALII

## Syrup of Garlic

Garlic, fresh, sliced and bruised	...	...	...	4 oz.
Sugar	...	...	...	16 oz.
Dilute acetic acid	...	...	...	to 1 pint

Macerate the garlic in 6 oz. of diluted acetic acid for seven days, express the liquid; mix the residue with an additional 4 oz. of diluted acetic acid and again express. Filter the combined liquids; add the sugar to the filtrate and dissolve without the use of heat; finally add sufficient diluted acetic acid to make the required volume.

Dose: 1 to 2 dr.

## SYR. EUPHORBIE CO.

## Compound Syrup of Euphorbia

Tincture of euphorbia, A.Ph.F.	...	...	...	5 oz.
Menthol	...	...	...	2 gr.
Diamorphine hydrochloride	...	...	...	5 gr.
Syrup of tolu	...	...	...	10 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	5 oz.
Tincture of squill	...	...	...	160 m.
Tincture of senega	...	...	...	320 m.
Tartrate of antimony	...	...	...	1 gr.
Oil of cinnamon	...	...	...	12 m.
Distilled water	...	...	...	240 m.
Syrup	...	...	...	to 1 pint

Dissolve the menthol and the oil of cinnamon in the tinctures. Dissolve the diamorphine hydrochloride in 120m of distilled water; mix these solutions with the syrup of tolu; finally add sufficient syrup to make up to the required volume. Allow to stand, pour off the clear liquid, and strain the remainder. Each fl. dr. contains  $\frac{1}{32}$  gr. of diamorphine hydrochloride.

Used in the treatment of spasmodic and nervous coughs.

Dose: ½ to 1 dr.

(To be continued.)



## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Local Reports

**Essex.**—At the quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on July 20, the Medical Benefit Service Subcommittee reported that the Minister of Health had decided to withhold the sum of £1 from the chemist concerned in a breach of terms investigation. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that a doctor advised one of his patients to obtain certain proprietary tablets, and informed him that he could not obtain them as part of medical benefit, but would have to purchase them himself. The doctor was informed that the preparation referred to had been ordered by certain Insurance doctors, and that payment for them had been made by the Committee. It was decided that the amount should be refunded to the insured person from the Drug Fund. It was reported that seven names had been added to the panel. Four names were withdrawn.

**London.**—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on July 20, the following officers were appointed:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. Milner; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. D. A. Rees; *Secretary*, Mr. G. A. Tocher. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for March showed a margin of error of 0.09 per cent. In view of the fact that industrial methylated spirit will be placed on the tariff on August 1, a special circular was issued to each chemist. The Secretary reported: (1) Particulars in respect of dispensing for April given below. (2) Particulars relating to the supply of insulin, vaccines, hypodermic syringes and needles for the first quarter of 1926:—

	Number of prescriptions	Total cost	Number of patients
		£ s. d.	
Insulin .. .. .	1,989	638 0 0	642
Vaccines .. .. .	319	97 0 0	228
Hypodermic syringes ..	42	6 3 5	41
Hypodermic needles ..	134	5 0 0	—

(3) A Borough Council had used Insurance prescription forms for taking samples under the Food and Drugs Act, and with a view to appropriate action being taken the matter was immediately reported to the competent authorities. (4) Details of several irregularities in the pharmaceutical service which have now been rectified. The Secretary's report was then adopted. The representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported the decision of the Insurance Committee at two meetings on nineteen cases under the testing scheme. Of these cases three chemists were censured and eleven were cautioned; in the remaining cases no further action was taken. A complaint made against one chemist was not substantiated. It was also reported that among the cases reviewed by the Minister of Health four chemists were surcharged £1, £2, £3 and £5 respectively. It was decided to convey the Committee's sympathy to Mr. A. R. Keith on his illness and hopes for a speedy recovery. —The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on July 22, at which the Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £215,293 2s. 2d. Among these was the sum of £23,332 8s. to chemists for the medical year 1925-1926. The sums of £711 and £421 were advanced to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees respectively for administrative expenses. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that the total number of persons supplying drugs and appliances on June 30 was 867. Of these 810 were in general business, 44 in public institutions, and 13 other persons. Statistical data of prescriptions for April, compared with those for April 1925, were as follows:—

	April 1926	April 1925
Total No. of prescriptions	688,846	571,337
Cost of ingredients ..	£10,605 1s. 5d.	£8,700 17s. 0d.
Cost of dispensing fees ..	£12,920 3s. 4d.	£10,707 8s. 9d.
Average cost of ingredients	3.70d.	3.65d.
Av. cost of dispensing fees	4.50d.	4.50d.
Total number of persons	1,659,215	1,608,709
Average number of prescriptions per person ..	0.42	0.36
Average cost per person ..	3.40d.	2.90d.

The cost of medicines supplied by practitioners during January to March was £62, representing 344 prescriptions. During the quarter 68 reports on prescriptions were prepared for the Ministry of Health. Mr. W. Edwards was appointed a member of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee *vice* Mr. F. A. Thomas, resigned. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that for the half-year ended June 30 108 samples of medicines and 39 appliances were submitted to test. In 65 cases of medicines and 28 of appliances it was not considered necessary to refer the analyst's report to the Subcommittee for investigation, but in 17 an instruction was given that a further test should be made at a later date. The Committee decided to caution the chemist concerned for having inaccurately dispensed a test prescription (mist. pot. brom. L.I.P.) which was presented to him. The chemist appealed against the decision, but the Minister of Health has decided that the sum of £1 must be withheld from the moneys payable to the Committee. In the case of a chemist who had supplied a crepe bandage not in accordance with the B.P.C., the Committee decided to give a caution. The Minister, having considered the representations made by the chemist, has directed that the sum of £2 be withheld from the moneys payable to the Committee. A prescription was presented to a chemist ordering 12 oz. of mist. pot. brom. (L.I.P.). The Committee's analyst reported that the total quantities of ingredients estimated in the volume dispensed was pot. brom. 562.7 gr. (instead of 360 gr.), ammon. carb. 51.6 gr. (instead of 72 gr.). The chemists, in expressing regret, said that the prescription was dispensed by an assistant and that solutions of bromide of potassium and of ammonium carbonate were used for the purpose. The chemists were cautioned. A prescription for 8 oz. of mist. pot. iod. alk. (L.I.P.) was presented to a branch of the firm of chemists concerned. The analyst's report was as follows: Total quantities prescribed: pot. bicarb. 160 gr., pot. iodid. 48 gr., ammon. carb. 48 gr.; total quantities present: pot. bicarb. 157.4 gr., pot. iodid. 52.0 gr., ammon. carb. 37.4 gr. The superintendent chemist of the company could only suggest that the errors were due to carelessness on the part of the assistant. The chemists were cautioned. In a prescription for 8 oz. of mist. quin. (L.I.P.) the total quantities prescribed were: quin. sulph. 24 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 160 min., emuls. chlorof. 30 min.; total quantities estimated in volume dispensed: quin. sulph. 22.1 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 91.8 min. The firm exercised their right to have the reserve sample analysed. They informed them that the result confirmed the report of the Committee's analysts. A representative of the firm expressed regret and was censured. A prescription for 8 oz. of mist. quin. (L.I.P.) was presented to a certain firm of chemists. Total quantities prescribed: quin. sulph. 24 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 160 min., emuls. chlorof. 30 min.; total quantity of ingredients estimated: quin. sulph. 32.1 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 205.2 min. The chemist was censured and the attention of the Minister of Health drawn to the matter. A prescription for 8 oz. of mist. ferri et quass. (L.I.P.) was presented to a firm of chemists. Total quantities prescribed: liq. ferri perchlor. 160 min., glycerin 320 min. Total quantities of ingredients estimated: liq. ferri perchlor. 687 min. The analysts pointed out that owing to the composition of the mixture the proportion of the glycerin could not be determined. They found, however, that the percentage present did not exceed 6.5, which was equivalent to a percentage deficit of 21.9. In the opinion of the Subcommittee there was no reasonable excuse for the error in dispensing the prescription. The chemists were censured and the attention of the Minister of Health drawn to the matter. A prescription for 8 oz. of mist. pot. brom. co. (L.I.P.) was presented to the firm of chemists concerned. Total quantities prescribed: pot. brom. 240 gr., ammon. carb. 48 gr., tr. nuc. vom. 160 min., liq. arsen. 16 min., inf. gent. co. (ex-conc.) 2 fl. oz. Total quantities of ingredients present in volume dispensed: pot. brom. 25.0 gr., ammon. carb. 37.3 gr. A prescription ordered 8 oz. of mist. pot. brom. co. (L.I.P.) Total quantities prescribed: pot. brom. 240 gr., ammon. carb. 48 gr., tr. nuc. vom. 100 min., liq. arsen. 16 min., inf. gent. co. (ex-conc.) 2 fl. oz. Total quantities of ingredients estimated present in volume dispensed: pot. brom. 179.3 gr., ammon. carb. 36.2 gr. It



was reported that the mixture was dispensed by a man under notice to terminate his engagement and it was possible that this might have affected his work. The chemists were seriously cautioned. A prescription for 8 oz. of mist. pot. iod. (L.I.P.) was presented to the chemist concerned. Total quantities of ingredients prescribed: pot. carb. 160 gr., pot. iodid. 48 gr., ammon. carb. 48 gr.; total quantities of ingredients estimated present in volume dispensed: pot. carb. 162.9 gr., pot. iodid. 47.5 gr., ammon. carb. 40.7 gr. The analyst stated that the prescription had been interpreted as mist. pot. iod. alk. The chemist exercised his right to have the reserve sample analysed. The result of the independent analysis confirmed that obtained by the Committee's analysts. The chemist stated that the powdered ammonium carbonate which was used must have been deficient in ammonia owing to its volatile nature. He expressed his regret and was cautioned. A prescription ordered 8 oz. of mist. quin. (L.I.P.). The following is a summary of the report made by the Committee's analysts as a result of an examination of the mixture supplied: Total quantities prescribed: quin. sulph. 24 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 160 min., emuls. chlorof. 80 min. Total quantities of ingredients estimated present in total volume dispensed: quin. sulph. 26.7 gr., acid. hydrobrom. dil. 155.6 min. The analysts pointed out that the quinine sulphate may lose water by efflorescence during storage and thus gain from 4 to 5 per cent. in strength. No further action was taken. The Subcommittee reported that they had considered a complaint alleging that a mixture supplied to a patient was inaccurately dispensed. After hearing the complainant, his wife and the chemist they are of opinion that the prescription was accurately dispensed. The various reports were adopted.

**Middlesex.**—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on July 21, Mr. Thomas Marns (Ealing) was elected *Chairman*, Mr. H. Rigden (Harrow) *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Hugo Wolff *Secretary*, Mr. John Humphrey *Checking Supervisor*. Messrs. Bately and Downing *Auditors*. Consideration was given to testing of dispensing, and to use of industrial methylated spirit for dispensing purposes. The report of the Checking Department included the following particulars:—

1926	Pre- scriptions	Cost		Average	Ingre- dients	Fee
		£	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
January	161,758	5,898	12 3	8.8	4.3	4.5
February	158,461	5,745	2 4	8.7	4.2	4.5
March ..	172,067	6,162	8 7	8.6	4.1	4.5
April ..	151,572	5,434	3 0	8.6	4.1	4.5
May ..	132,962	4,770	6 9	8.6	4.2	4.4

At the close the chairman expressed the satisfaction of the Committee at Mr. Skinner's recent elevation to the position of Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Humphrey's election as a member of the Council. The bi-monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on July 22, at which the Finance and General Purposes Subcommittee recommended the following payments to chemists: April accounts, £5,433 17s.; to two practitioners for vaccines, £13s. 3d.; to practitioners for dispensing fees, £220 7s. 6d.; to chemists, May accounts, £4,770 6s. 10d.; to practitioners for vaccines, £3 1s. 5d. The accounts were passed. Mr. H. Wolff said the Ministry of Health had notified chemists that on and after August 1 methylated spirit used in Insurance prescriptions shall not be the ordinary spirit but what is known as the industrial spirit. It was all very well for the Ministry to make regulations, but in the present case there was not time allowed to carry out the regulation. He should like to know why this alteration was made without consultation with the doctors or the chemists or the Committee being called on to advise. After a lengthy discussion, the chairman suggested that the pharmaceutical representatives embody the facts in a letter, and then the Committee could send it on to the Ministry with its comments. The suggestion of the chairman was adopted.

**Northamptonshire.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on July 24, the Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that they had passed a resolution that in future all insured persons resident in a rural area at a distance of more than one mile from a chemist,

except those who exercise the right of choice to the contrary, shall obtain drugs and appliances from the doctor. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Ripper considered that the dispensing of medicines by doctors in rural areas was the one dark blot on the National Health Insurance administration. Undoubtedly the Act intended that wherever possible medicines should be dispensed by chemists, and he suggested that the privilege which was already in vogue as between the patient and the doctor should be extended. It was possible at present for an insured patient to ask the rural postman to call on the doctor, and on his return with the medicine the patient paid a penny or two to the postman. If extended to chemists the intention of the Act could be carried out throughout the whole of the rural areas.

## July Drug Tariff

THE following notice is given on the cover of the new issue of the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

### INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRITS

On and after August 1, 1926, National Health Insurance prescriptions for liniments, lotions and other medications in the preparation of which methylated spirits may be used are to be interpreted by the chemist as indicating the medicament prepared with industrial methylated spirits, unless the prescription specifically indicates a contrary intention on the part of the prescriber.

The terms "methylated spirits," "spirits" and "spts. vini meth." when used in a prescription for a preparation for external use shall be interpreted by the chemist to mean industrial methylated spirits.

Attention is also called to the following note:—

### APPLIANCES

**Ambiguous Quantities.**—In the case of adhesive plaster, gauzes and protectives, a prescription for "one foot" or "one yard" is to be interpreted as indicating "one square foot" or "one square yard" as the case may be, unless the width of the material is specifically stated on the prescription in addition to the length.

### PRICE ALTERATIONS

The chief alterations for July in the Tariff are:—

**Lower.**—Ammon. ichthosulph., 5d. oz.; aq. rosæ (tripl.), 1s. 2d. lb.; aq. rosæ, 5d. lb.; capsulæ copaibæ m. 10, 2.9d. doz.; capsulæ creosoti m. 1, 1.7d. doz.; ditto m. 2, 1.9d. doz.; ditto m. 3, 2.2d. doz.; capsulæ ol. santal. m. 5, 5.5d. doz.; ditto m. 10, 9.5d. doz.; capsulæ pil. ferri (Bland), 1-pill strength, 1.8d. doz.; ditto, 3-pill strength, 2.3d. doz.; capsulæ pil. ferri gr. 5 et arsen. gr. 1, 5d. 1.9d. doz.; capsulæ pil. ferri gr. 5 et arsen. gr. 1/100 et strych. gr. 1/100, 2d. doz.; ext. bellad. liq., 9½d. oz.; ext. filic. liq., 11d. oz.; ext. nuc. vom. sicc., 10d. oz.; lin. acniti co., 4s. lb.; menthol, 2s. 4d. oz.; ol. limonis, 15s. lb.; paraff. liq., 1s. 4d. lb.; paraff. mol. alb., 1s. 5d. lb.; pil. quin. sulph. gr. 1, 1.0d. doz.; ditto gr. 2, 1.8d. doz.; pulv. glycyrrh. co., 1s. 2d. lb.; saccharum lact. pulv., 1s. 3d. lb.; spt. menth. pip., 35s. lb.; suppos. belladon. gr. ½, 2, 8.0d. doz.; syr. hypophosph. co., 1s. 4d. lb.; syr. rhei, 1s. 5d. lb.; syr. scillæ, 10d. lb.; syr. zingib., 1s. 5d. lb.; tab. Easton. ½ dr., 1.2d. doz.; ditto 1 dr., 1.8d. doz.; tab. hexamina gr. 5, 1.1d. doz.; tab. quin. sulph. gr. 1, 1.4d. doz.; ditto gr. 2, 2.3d. doz.; ditto gr. 3, 2.9d. doz.; ditto gr. 5, 4.5d. doz.; tr. strophanth., 6s. 6d. lb.; tr. valerian., 5s. 6d. lb.; ung. hyd. ammon., 2s. 8d. lb.; ung. ichthamol, 2s. 4d. lb.; ung. iodi denigræ, 4s. 2d. lb.; ung. methyl. salicyl. co. ft., 8s. 6d. lb.; Bandages: crêpe, 2 in., 7.3d., 2½ in., 9.2d., 3 in., 11.0d.; open weave, white, 4 in. x 6 yds., 3.5d., 6 in. x 6 yds., 5.2d. each. Gauze and cotton tissue, 1 oz., 2.1d., 2 oz., 4.0d., 4 oz., 7.6d., 3 oz., 14.7d., 1 lb., 28.5d. Lints: boric, 3 oz., 4.6d., 8 oz., 11.1d., 1 lb., 21.5d.; salalembroth, 4 oz., 10.5d.; unmedicated, 2 oz., 4.2d., 3 oz., 6.1d., 4 oz., 8.0d., 6 oz., 11.5d., 8 oz., 15.2d., 1 lb., 29.5d.

**Higher.**—Adeps benz., 1s. 11d. lb.; adeps præp., 1s. 6d. lb.; boroglycerin., 3s. lb.; glycerinum, 1s. 11d. lb.; glycer. acid. boric., 2s. 8d. lb.; glycer. acid. carbol., 2s. 8d. lb.; glycer. belladon., 6s. 6d. lb.; glycer. pepsin., 3s. 2d. lb.; hydrarg. oxid. flav., 8s. 2d. lb.; hydrarg. perchlor., 6s. 1d. lb.; hydrarg. subchlor., 7s. 2d. lb.; hydrargyrum amm., 7s. 10d. lb.; resorcinum, 10d. oz.; tab. formaldehydi, 7d. doz.; tab. thyroid. sicc. gr. 2, 3.4d. doz.; tr. belladon., 5s. 6d. lb.; tr. benzoini co., 5s. 8d. lb.; ung. plumbi iod., 5s. 6d. lb.; nng. resorcin., 3s. 9d. lb.; ung. resorcin. co., 4s. lb.



## Personalities

MR. F. WALLIS, chemist and druggist, Plymouth, was awarded the second prize for the prettiest decorated car during the recent carnival.

MR. E. C. AUSTEN, son of Mr. E. P. Austen, London manager to the Erasmic Co., Ltd., passed at the recent Pre-Medical examination in chemistry and physics held in London.

M. R. PATTOU, the energetic and popular vice-president of the Nationale Pharmaceutique of Belgium, has had conferred on him by the King of the Belgians the distinction of Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne.

MR. EDMUND J. NEWMAN, chemist and druggist (Newman's Drug Stores, Ltd., chemists, Plaistow, London, E.13), has obtained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diplomas. Dr. Newman studied at the London Hospital.

MR. G. W. CRAWFORD, chemist and druggist, Singapore, lecturer on pharmacy and materia medica at King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, has been obliged to resign his post on account of pressure of other work. Mr. Crawford has been associated with the College for eighteen years. His place is taken by Mr. F. H. La Mothe. A warm appreciation of Mr. Crawford's loyal services to the College has been placed on record in the minutes of the proceedings of Council.

On July 22, about a hundred London Rotarians and their friends spent a very enjoyable day at the invitation of the Lewes Rotary Club and Captain I. Hawkes Reed (Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd.). Cars, lent by Rotarians, assembled in Purley at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at Lewes Town Hall shortly after noon. Here the Londoners were welcomed by the President and officials of the Lewes Club. Luncheon was served in the hall, followed by speeches of welcome and appropriate replies. The Castle, Priory and ironfoundry were visited, and then the company made their way to the Old Mill House, Isfield, the residence of Captain Hawkes Reed, where he and his family entertained their visitors to a generous tea on their spacious lawn. The host presented each lady with a Rotary souvenir from Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd.

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

OWEN.—On July 24, the wife of J. Herbert Owen (glycerin representative of Lever Brothers, Ltd., in Scotland and the North of England), of a son.

## Marriages

LUCRAFT—STEWART.—At Perth, Western Australia, on July 12, Harry Stephenson Lucraft, M.D., to Gladys Edith Rose Stewart, chemist and druggist, only daughter of Mr. E. A. Stewart, Sydenham, London, S.E.

O'FARRELL—PARKES.—At St. John's, Clontarf, on July 20, J. Patrick O'Farrell, L.P.S.I., Carrick-on-Suir, to Dorothea Maria Parkes.

SMITH—HOLLAS.—At Rhodes Street Wesleyan Church, Halifax, on July 22, Wilfrid Smith, chemist and druggist, to Mabel Hollas.

SMYTH—HASLETT.—At Elmwood Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on July 22, James Coulter Smyth, M.R.C.S., to Kathleen Alice, daughter of Mr. J. Horner Haslett (J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., manufacturing chemists), 102 Eglantine Avenue, Belfast.

## Deaths

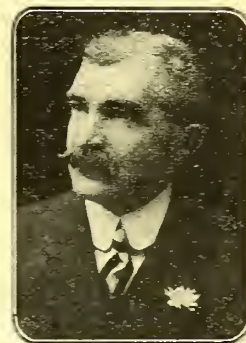
CLASSEY.—In Mayday Road Hospital, Croydon, on July 15, Mr. Hampden Edward Classsey, chemist and druggist, 28 High Street, Collier's Wood, London, S.W.19, aged forty-two.

GARRETT.—On July 25, Mr. Thomas William Garrett, "Hawthorndene," Beckenham (Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd., wholesale perfumers, 51-54 Frith Street, London, W.1), aged seventy-nine.

GIBSON.—At North Shields, on July 23, Mr. James Gibson, chemist and druggist, 110 Charlotte Street, aged seventy-five. Mr. Gibson carried on business in the same premises for fifty years. He was a prominent member of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, and filled the presidential chair two years ago. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

EDMONDSON.—At Barco House, Penrith, on July 23, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Edmondson, chemist and druggist, 6 & 7 Cornmarket, aged sixty-two.

Mr. Edmondson, who was the son of a well-known Cumberland farmer, was born at Watendlath, near Keswick, and was educated at St. Bees Grammar School. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. L. F. Brown, chemist and druggist, Cockermouth, and after qualifying in 1837 gained further experience in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Lincoln. In 1889 Mr. Edmondson returned to his native county as assistant to the late Mr. E. B. Grierson, Penrith, whose pharmacy he acquired five years later. The business was one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1726 by John Fallowfield. The subsequent proprietors were: Jonathan Fallowfield (1775), James Fallowfield (1811), William Hodgson (1845), Joseph Wilson (1850), Mr. E. B. Grierson—afterwards Grierson, Ltd. (1838), and Mr. Thomas Edmondson (1894). The history of this interesting shop was related in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, II, 1902, p. 162. Preparations were being made during the past weeks, as Mr. Edmondson informed us in a letter, to celebrate the bicentenary of the business, in which several choice specimens of pharmacy pots and other vessels have been preserved. In public life he had many interests. He was President of the Cumberland and Westmorland Chemists' Association in 1911 (on which occasion the portrait now reproduced appeared), and served for a long period on the Penrith Urban Council. During his first year of office as chairman (1923), he had a serious illness, which resulted in his being for some time under the care of Sir Berkeley Moynihan at Leeds. Mr. Edmondson was also actively associated with the Penrith Chamber of Trade and other local bodies, and was a churchwarden on four occasions. He leaves a widow and a son. The funeral took place at Penrith Cemetery on July 26, after the first part of the service had been held in St. Andrew's Church in the presence of a large and representative congregation. There were many floral tributes, including one from the staff of the pharmacy. Resolutions of sympathy have been passed by the Urban Council and the Chamber of Trade. The business is being continued by the executors.



MR. T. EDMONDSON

## Wills

MAJOR THOMAS CHESTER ANSELL, Beech Hurst, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, lately managing director of Blair, Harrison & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Kearsley, Bolton, who died on May 19, left estate of the gross value of £90,833 3s. 1d., with net personality £84,656 11s. 7d. Probate, with a codicil, has been granted to his son, Mr. Thomas Agnew Ansell, and his daughter, Mrs. Beryl Constance Leese, and her husband, Mr. Charles Philip Leese, Brook House, Alderley Edge.

MR. ISAAC McDUGALL, chemical manufacturer, Oakmount, Timberley, Cheshire, who died on April 21, left estate of the value of £102,351 18s. 2d., with net personality £96,947 9s. 5d. Probate is granted to Hubert Arundel, St. Margarets Road, Bowdon, and Reginald George Longcroft, 6 Broad Street Place, London, E.C. Among the bequests are 2,000 shares in the company to Thomas Ainslie Robertson, 2,000 shares to William Frederick Stiff as managing director, and 1,000 shares each to Lawrence Hartley and L. G. M. Crick, if still in the employ of the company.



## Trade Notes

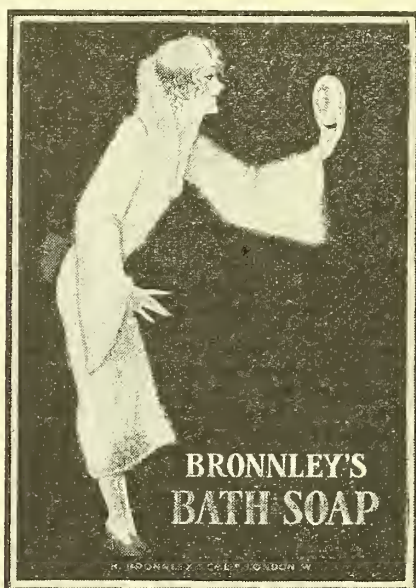
"PAZO" PILL BOXES.—The "Pazo" Co., boxmakers, Oldbury, invite chemists to send for samples and details of the new "Pazo" pill box, which is stocked by the leading wholesale houses.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS.—A. J. Shawyer & Co., 12 Wood Street, Swindon, invite chemists to write for particulars of postcard enlargements, for which a special advertising scheme has been devised.

"ALLENBURYS" RUSKS.—A new size of this article is now packed, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tin retailing at 1s. 5d. each. This is subject to the usual speciality discount of Allen & Hamburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2.

CRUDE DRUGS.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2, have added a new department dealing with crude drugs. This is managed by Mr. W. Roscher, who has a large experience in import and export trade.

NEW SHOW-CARD.—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W.3, have produced a new show-card for Bronnley's bath soap No. 1007. The card, which is



shown in the illustration, measures  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  in., and is printed in blue and red. A copy can be had on application by any chemist who stocks the soap.

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD., Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C., have been appointed London agents for the Le Jeune Perfume products (Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton). Stocks are being held in London, and samples of all the preparations can be seen in the company's showrooms.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, have issued a new price list, which comes into force on August 1. It is a substantial list with particulars of palatinoid, bi-palatinoid, and pulverette products and other special manufactures of the company. Illustrations are given of the packages.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, inform us that their premises will be closed for the staffs' annual holiday from July 31 until August 10.—For the same reason the offices and works of the London Rubber Co., 183 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1, will be closed from July 31 until August 9.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., LTD., 238A Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, have issued a new price list of medical preparations and surgical appliances. The company is the British representative of many French houses, and the list is therefore a useful compilation to the dispensing chemist, as giving the source of supply and prices of many pharmaceutical compounds occurring in prescriptions. A copy will be sent on application.

BACTERIOLOGISTS' SUPPLIES.—Medical bacteriologists will be interested to know that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. can now supply sodium salts of the following organic acids: *d*-tartaric, *l*-tartaric, *meso*-tartaric, citric, fumaric and mucic. These agents are being employed in the differentiation of bacterial types in which sugar reactions are untrustworthy or fail altogether. Particulars may be obtained on application to Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1.

GONDOLA SHAMPOO.—A novelty in shampoo powders is introduced to *C. & D.* readers in the colour page in this issue of Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn. The shampoo is packed in triangular envelopes measuring  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. at the base and printed in orange, black and gold. With orders for a gross a novel show-case is supplied—it is triangular in shape, with appropriate spaces for storing the packages of shampoo. There is also sent out with orders an attractive show-card. These are illustrated in the company's advertisement, where details as to price are given.

## Retail Pharmacists' Union

Leicester.—The annual meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch took place on July 26. The secretary gave his annual report, and the treasurer reported a balance in hand. The window-dressing judges submitted their report, the winners of the local display competition being as follows:—Class A: (1) R. Jeffs, 81 per cent.; (2) W. Williamson, 75 per cent. Class B: (1) W. Kerswell, 87 per cent.; (2) Miss Lindop, 78 per cent. £1 prize winner for greatest number of entries was Miss Lindop. The challenge cup was won by W. Kerswell for highest number of marks in competition, viz., 87 per cent. First prizes carry with them a cheque for £2, and second prizes cheque for £1. The number of entries had increased 25 per cent. over the previous year, and the standard of display remains good. Particular ability was shown by Mr. Kerswell, and the judges hoped to see him carry off the first prize in Class A. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the retiring officers, the following were elected for the ensuing year:—*Chairman*, E. A. A. Fry; *Vice-Chairman*, H. H. Spiers; *Secretary*, H. A. Martin; *Treasurer*, A. Allwood; *Auditors*, Messrs. Ward & Barker; *Committee*, Messrs. Blockley, Bullin, Dennis, Clarke, Forryan, Hackett, Wilby, and A. E. Young.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

B/227. Coffee-coloured tablet for taking internally to prevent mosquito bite	M/197. McDonagh's bismuth and arsenic
S/197. Elliott ear protector	C/246. Rocan for the hair
	E/207. Sullivan's copper amalgams

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Automatic filling and tube closing machines. V/267	Perfumed bath crystals in bulk. C/237
Baby-weighing machines. H/257	Powder weighing and wrapping machines. K/277
Burned outfit for burns. I/247	Respirators for formaldehyde workers. B/277
Esanofele. H/247	Sanderson's specific. E/207
Liquid air. H/237	Seajoy plasters. N/217
Mulready's liver pills. A/237	Sprinkler tops for perfume bottles. W/277
Nasallo catarrh snuff. S/207	
Pasteur Chamberlain filters. K/257	

A CORONER'S OBITER DICTUM.—In the course of an inquest held at Newton Abbot, on July 26, on the body of a man who poisoned himself by taking spirit of salt, the coroner learned from a witness that "in the ordinary way" spirit of salt is not a scheduled poison. He commented: "I think it is time it was. Why should a person be able to get one deadly poison without the slightest difficulty and have to sign for others?"



## Observations and Reflections

By Krayser III

### Most Notable

among many important news items in your issue of July 24 is the announcement of the inquiry which is being instituted by the Privy Council into the working of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts (p. 164). Is this the bolt from the blue which falls to remind us that everything is not so well as might have been imagined after perusal of recent reports of meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council? Or is it a heaven-sent opportunity for getting rid of all of the complications and inconvenience caused by the piling up of regulation on regulation, without any sort of regard for the feelings or limitations of the unfortunate chemists who must needs attempt to comply with them, whether practicable or not? Let us hope that it may prove to be the latter, and that the pharmaceutical representatives on the new Committee will be instructed to endeavour to force the pace in that direction.

### Thorough Overhauling

is required in regard to the conditions relating to the sale of poisons and the procedure for modifying or extending the Schedule of Poisons, and we shall all welcome sensible codification of existing requirements. I am not so sure that we should be equally anxious to encourage any meddling with the system of making and enforcing regulations in regard to the keeping, selling and dispensing of poisons; but even this may be turned to the general advantage if those who represent us are properly on the alert and not disposed to pander unduly to the suggestion that our privileged position as dealers in poisons carries with it important duties. While admitting this as an undoubted fact, do not let the duty side of the scale be overweighted as contrasted with the privilege side. I am mightily curious to know what lies behind the reference to "the central authority for the purpose of the Acts," but less concerned about this than about the extent to which our business is likely to be interfered with if some members of the Committee can have their way. After all, the Pharmaceutical Society should be well able to defend its position and to safeguard itself as our central authority.

### The Society's Reply

to the Home Office (*C. & D.*, July 24, p. 164) strikes the right note, and that may well encourage chemists who are at all doubtful as to the outcome of the Privy Council inquiry. After the wonderful service rendered to the public by chemists and their chief representative body during the greater part of a century, it is unreasonable for any single Government official to assume that he is free to dispense with what ought to be the ordinary requirements before publishing draft regulations. Possibly someone has blundered at the Home Office as the result of momentarily forgetting the existence of the Pharmaceutical Society. Such things do happen, as witness your reference (p. 174) to the omission by the Ministry of Health to notify Insurance Committees that industrial spirit is to be used for N.H.I. dispensing. But forgetfulness of this kind can usually be turned to advantage if those who are temporarily ignored take up the right attitude and show that they do not mean to be ignored.

### Hormone Chemistry

has developed to a remarkable degree, and I have found it a fascinating study to settle down to the "Symposium on Hormones," which constitutes not the least important feature of last week's *C. & D.* (p. 180). It is particularly instructive to note what uncertainty may attach to preparations of the pituitary gland, and one realises more forcibly than ever the necessity of satisfactory biological standardisation. Where a preparation either too weak or too strong may spell death to the patient, it is obviously essential that absolute precision should prevail; but in this particular respect the "real" chemist, as Dr. Jowett was pleased to call him, finds his skill as naught, and the biologist has to come to the rescue. After a prolonged survey of the position revealed by existing knowledge of the

hormones, I feel forced to the conclusion that it can be only a matter of time before there is a more marked specialisation among us than has ever before existed. The public *want* the chemist and druggist as they find him to-day; but they also *need* the highly skilled pharmacist, who shall vastly excel the so-called "real" chemist, reference to whom excited so much merriment among Dr. Jowett's audience, by the variety and extent of his scientific knowledge and technical skill.

### Professor Poulssoen,

of Christiania, says that "Cod-liver oil was used medicinally by the Norwegian fisher population long before it found its way, in the beginning of the last century, into other countries." He does not say, however, for what ailments it was used. In England it was first recommended by the medical profession for chronic rheumatism. The names of Dr. Percival, of Manchester, and Dr. Darbey are associated with the account of its first introduction for this purpose, but rather strangely the physician who actually first employed it has been overlooked. It was a Dr. Samuel Kay, of Bury, a relation of John Kay, the inventor of the flying shuttle, who used it about 1770. Dr. Darbey informed Dr. Percival of Dr. Kay's discovery, and Dr. Percival communicated Dr. Kay's experiences to the Medical Society in 1782. In his letter Dr. Darbey says (in 1782) that it was an accidental occurrence which led to prescribing the "cod or ling liver oil" to a woman suffering from the most excruciating rheumatism. She took the oil internally and her joints were rubbed with it. The remedy was a great success. At the end of twelve months there was a relapse and again the oil gave her relief. Dr. Darbey then proceeds:—"Encouraged by this second recovery, Dr. Kay, one of the physicians to the Infirmary, prescribed it for other patients in similar cases; and it answered his most sanguine expectations. Since then it has been used by the other physicians with the greatest success." From this it is clear that the credit in this matter is due to Dr. Kay.

### Dr. Kay's Discovery

does not seem to have led to any extensive use of the oil; indeed, it did not come into anything like general use until Professor J. Hughes Bennett wrote his treatise upon it in 1841. The title was to the effect that it was regarded as "a therapeutic agent in Gout, Rheumatism and Scrofula." A few years later it was, however, being recommended for phthisis, and in the first report of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, issued in 1849, it is stated that "no other conclusion can be drawn than that cod-liver oil possesses the property of controlling the symptoms of pulmonary consumption, if not of arresting the disease to a greater extent than any other agent hitherto tried." From that time to the present this valuable agent has been employed in one form or another, under the direction of one theory or another, for the treatment of all kinds of wasting diseases. It was made official in the London Pharmacopoeia of 1851.

### Pharmaceutical Howlers

are not uncommon; some of them are decidedly curious. I should like to see a collection of them. One of the most curious is associated with cod-liver oil. In the "London Medical Gazette" of 1839 there appeared in the "Stray Notes from Berlin" a note with this heading:—"Oleum Morrhuae or Oleum Jecoris Aselli—oil of the liver of the Ass." The Berlin correspondent goes on to remark that it is unknown to what constituent of "Ass's-liver oil" its efficacy is due. He was neither the first man nor the last for whom the dictionary has proved a pitfall.

**OPTICAL CONVENTION.**—It is announced that the Proceedings of the Optical Convention, 1926 (*C. & D.*, April 17, p. 569), will be available early in August at the price of 30s. 9d. post free. The illustrated catalogue of the Exhibition (6s. 9d. post free) containing descriptions of the instruments may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. T. Martin, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.

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## Editorial Articles

### What Will the End Be?

THE appointment of the Departmental Committee on Poisons, of which the terms of reference and names of the members were given in the *C. & D.* last week (p. 164), is an event of considerable importance to pharmacists, as it concerns the essentials of the Pharmacy Acts. The Committee is appointed by the Privy Council, and its constitution is not such as to inspire confidence in the drug trade, as the majority of the members are civil servants with no special knowledge either of the drug trade or of poison legislation. It must be remembered,

however, that it is a Departmental Committee and as such consists of nominees from Government departments. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., Recorder of Middlesbrough, who may be looked upon as neutral. Other members include Sir Donald MacAlister, President of the General Medical Council, Mr. F. W. Gamble, President of the Drug Club and a director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. A. E. Young, a Leicester chemist, representing the Retail Pharmacists' Union. These four are professionally acquainted with the prescribing and sale of poisons by wholesale, retail, and in the form of prescriptions. Analytical chemists are represented by Sir William Willcox, analyst and medical adviser to the Home Office, and Mr. G. Stubbs, deputy Government chemist, and connected with the Institute of Chemistry. Sir William Willcox recently, in an address to doctors and chemists (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 667) adopted a sympathetic attitude to chemists in the onerous restrictions imposed upon them by the Dangerous Drugs Acts. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stubbs, by his association with the Institute of Chemistry, has not become infected with the erroneous idea that the only true chemists are analysts and professors of chemistry. Of the other civil servants, Sir Malcolm Delevingne is an assistant under-secretary at the Home Office and responsible for the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, and Mr. Colin Smith is a Privy Council official. The latter would have been more use as a witness, as he is reputed to be the nominal administrator of the Pharmacy Acts at the Privy Council Office. The Dangerous Drugs Acts are expressly excluded from the purview of the Committee, which is a pity, as the regulations under these Acts represent *par excellence* the abuse of the powers which Parliament should never have entrusted to Government Departments. It would have been an excellent opportunity to have extracted from Home Office officials some details of the cost of administering these unnecessary regulations and some information as to the flagrant waste of public money that is involved by entrusting this duty to a Government Department. Mr. L. G. Brock is assistant secretary of the Ministry of Health and concerned in the administration of the National Health Insurance Acts. The terms of reference are very wide and include consideration of the conditions of the sale of poisons, the methods of adding to and altering the Poisons Schedule and the storing of poisons. The most significant paragraphs, however, are those referring to "the central authority for the purposes of the Acts," and the final one, "any other matters to which the attention of the Committee may be drawn." It is believed that the central authority question is the real purpose of the inquiry, as the Home Office particularly wants to attain this position which the Privy Council does not particularly want to retain. The final paragraph of the terms of reference opens the door to the cranks, with their schemes of colouring poisons and "inventing" weird bottles in which to store them, and also to the self-seekers, who, lacking the requisite education, desire to become chemists by the easy means of an Act of Parliament. What will be the end of it we do not know, but we hope the Pharmaceutical Society will put up a good fight, even if the dice are loaded against them. We suggest that Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Resident Secretary in Scotland, should be the principal witness for the Pharmaceutical Society. His knowledge of pharmacy laws is unequalled, and his tenacity of purpose well fits him for the position. The Committee should be warned that the breaking-point has been reached in regard to regulations dealing with the sale of poisons. The pon-



derous and stupid regulations imposed under the Dangerous Drugs Acts have produced such resentment in the drug trade that chemists are not in the mood to accept any more regulations. The aim should be to simplify or abolish regulations where possible, and so revert to the intention of the Pharmacy Acts that the education of the vendor is the best protection for the public. The administration of the Pharmacy Acts by the Pharmaceutical Society since 1868 has been remarkably efficient, and has been carried out without cost to the country. This is because the people dealing with the matter have the necessary technical knowledge. One has only to compare the bungling manner in which the Dangerous Drugs Acts are administered by civil servants to see that the method of carrying out the Pharmacy Acts is far preferable, more efficient, and much less expensive. It is sometimes thought to be an anomaly that a chartered body should be entrusted with such powers as are given to the Pharmaceutical Society, but the reason was that our legislators recognised in 1868 that such highly technical matters cannot be properly adjusted by persons whose only qualification is a knowledge of the law. As a matter of fact, this principle is being more recognised in modern legislation. The Church of England, for example, is empowered to pass measures which are afterwards formally presented to Parliament for approval, and become the law of the land. The General Medical Council and the Law Society have wide legal powers in reference to medical practitioners and solicitors. The Pharmaceutical Society should be entrusted with the simplification of all regulations for the sale of poisons, including "dangerous" drugs, and its past record of work for the protection of the public is sufficient guarantee that these would be both reasonable and workable. The onerous conditions and preposterous penalties which may be incurred by chemists within the past ten years through dealings in poisons have made that part of the business unremunerative, and if the public is to continue to be protected some compensation to chemists should be devised. This might take the form of a monopoly in the sale of medicines of all kinds, so that the persons specially educated for the purpose may in future be alone responsible for the purity of all the medicaments sold to the public. Another point that might be urged is that the poison-licence system brought into force by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is no longer necessary. With the large increase in the number of qualified pharmacists, licences to unqualified persons to handle dangerous poisons are wholly unnecessary. This easy method of obtaining large quantities of poison has been taken advantage of in cases of murder and suicide. It would be much easier to ensure the proper administration of the pharmacy and poison laws if only one class of traders—chemists—sold poisons and medicaments and only one central authority—the Pharmaceutical Society—administered the laws. A preliminary meeting of the Committee has already been held, but we understand that further sittings will not take place until October. The meetings, we are informed, are not to be open to the public.

### The Position of Mercury

In view of the considerable interest which is regularly shown in the position of mercury, it may be as well to briefly summarise some of the outstanding features which have dominated the market during the past three months. Within this period the spot market quotations ranged from £15 5s. to £15 10s. per bottle, with business confined to limited quantities for home use. A certain deficiency in current production and the continued heavy American consumption have given a firm undertone to

the market, which so far as regards supplies is feeling the slowing down of operations at the Almaden mines. Whatever surplus metal is held in London by large importers or dealers is not offered at all freely, and consumers are chiefly in the hands of sellers, whose attitude continues to be influenced by the much lessened imports from all sources. The returns of these are very striking compared with previous years. The June receipts were only 1,095 bottles, against 2,598 bottles for the same month last year, this making the total for the first half of this year only 7,264 bottles, compared with 11,950 bottles for the corresponding period in 1925. Our re-exports, compared with past years, are now very small, which is not surprising, considering that incoming supplies are not much more than sufficient to cope with home needs, which are placed at about 1,000 bottles a month in normal times. There does not seem to be much room for any ease in market conditions, even under a slow demand, while in the event of improved trading holders would doubtless become more exacting in their pretensions on a bare market. At the same time consumers are not overlooking the fact that the current price is already very high, and in fact the highest seen since the earlier part of 1920, when mercury was selling up to as high as £26 10s. per bottle. This was still in the armistice period, when the full effect of the scarcity which was caused by pressure of war needs was felt. Remarkably wide fluctuations have since been experienced down to as low as about £8 15s. per bottle in 1923, as well be seen from the particulars given below, together with the returns of official imports and re-exports:—

—	U.K. imports	U.K. re- exports	London spot price less 3 per cent.	
			Highest	Lowest
	bottles	bottles	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1920	35,760	19,363	26 10 0	12 0 0
1921	21,874	16,980	13 0 0	9 10 0
1922	18,735	15,965	13 10 0	10 7 6
1923	34,351	16,200	12 10 0	8 15 0
1924	20,790	9,817	14 10 0	9 12 6
1925	19,379	4,254	15 5 0	13 0 0
1926 (1st half)	7,264	3,172	15 10 0	13 0 0

Requirements in other large European consuming countries, especially Germany, have increased this year, while American absorbing capacity is greater than ever before; it is to be expected that in the absence of a normal supply of Spanish mercury, and until the output of the latter can be restored, the current production in Italy will be easily disposed of under keen American competition, so that contributions to this market are likely to continue light for at least the next two months. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasised that America is now consuming at the rate of well upward of 25,000 bottles per annum, while her total imports last year were as much as 22,781 bottles, chiefly from Italy and Spain, of which very little was left in stock at the beginning of this year; in addition, the U.S. domestic output amounted to 9,174 bottles, against 10,085 bottles in the previous year. The country's output has thus been losing ground, in spite of the higher price ruling this year, and in view of the comparatively high cost of production, there is apparently no sanguine hope of any notable recovery in the American production, although efforts are being made in that direction by the proposed putting into operation of new plant at certain mines. The cost of production in America is placed at as high as \$60 to \$70 per bottle, according to a report issued recently by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, whereas it amounts to only about \$10 to \$25 in Spain and \$15 to \$35 in Italy, as stated by the same authority. The low cost in Spain is attributed



to the high grade of ore which is being worked. In this American survey it was stated that "it is not considered likely that present domestic production methods can be so improved as to reduce costs materially, domestic producers having expressed the opinion that they could meet no substantial part of the demand at a price much under \$100 per bottle." Therefore the conclusion could only be drawn that under normal conditions the continuance of the American industry is problematical, and that the world must depend chiefly for supplies from Spain and Italy, the control of which rests largely with the Governments concerned. In the present inability of Spain to compete to any notable extent in the world's markets until her production gets into a fresh swing over the autumn, the position is dominated by Italy's attitude. The fact deserves notice that the report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines has expressed the view that if the world's demand is to be met without materially increasing Spanish output the present price will have to be increased in order to force production at the sources outside of Italy and Spain. The outlet for mercury has undoubtedly been at a progressive rate in connection with storage batteries, meters, radio equipment and electrical use; and the eventual introduction of the Emmett boiler, in which mercury is employed as a vapour to drive a steam turbine, promises to make for another good outlet for mercury. There has lately been a recrudescence of rumours, according to Continental reports, as to renewed attempts having been made to bring about a working arrangement between the Spanish and Italian mines, but there does not seem to be anything in these rumours, especially in view of the present strong position. Were supplies excessive and prices considerably lower, or where they stood at in 1923, the case might differ.

#### Radium Therapy

THE arrangements for the supply of radium emanation, or Radon, is contained in a report by the Medical Research Council in "The Medical Uses of Radium" (H.M. Stationery Office, Special Report Series, No. 102, 1s. 6d. net). The appendix to this report is an account of the Radon Centre, which was established at the Middlesex Hospital in October 1924, when one gram of radium bromide on loan to the hospital from the Medical Research Council was appropriated for the production of radium emanation. This amount of radium bromide is contained in four 50 c.c. flasks filled about half-full with hydrochloric acid and coupled together so that the accumulating radon can be led by a glass tube through a hole in the wall into the next room. The box containing the flasks is 32 by 17 by 16 in., with lead walls three to five inches thick. The radon is purified by passing over caustic potash (to absorb carbon dioxide), and subsequent sparking to get rid of hydrogen and oxygen. The radon gas (containing water vapour) is condensed in a vessel containing phosphorus pentoxide kept at the temperature of liquid air, and traces of residual gases removed by quick-acting mercury vapour pump. Thereafter the purified radon is allowed to evaporate into suitable contrivances, such as very fine glass capillaries. The latter, sometimes known as "seeds," may be used for direct introduction into the tissues by means of a trocar or canula. A tube 4 mm. long, with 0.18 mm. internal diameter, containing about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a millimetre of radon, tested 0.7 millicurie, but this is not the limit of concentration. A gold leaf instrument, known as a "Radon balance," has been devised to measure the  $\beta$ -ray activity of tubes by balancing the strength of these against that of a standard  $\alpha$ -ray source. The image of the balanced gold leaf is projected on to a screen, only a few seconds being required for the attainment of a state of balance. A slight modification of the radium balance is utilised for measurement of  $\gamma$ -ray activity of tubes. During eight months in which radon has been available there were 129 requisitions, amounting to about 3,600 millicuries. The Radiology Committee has drawn up working conditions which require radon to be supplied to any applicant associated with the Medical Research Council's radium investigations, one week's supply to be the maximum to any one applicant. Priority is to be given for use where solid radium salt is not applicable. Requests for radon for biological or physical research will also be met whenever possible.

## Proprietary Articles Trade Association

### Annual Meeting

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in the Caledonian Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on July 15.

The President (Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe), in moving the adoption of the annual report (*C. & D.*, July 3, p. 9), said that circumstances had combined to make the year under review one of more than ordinary difficulty for the Association. In times when trading conditions were poor, and the purchasing capacity of the public was low, price cutting and other practices scarcely less pernicious from the point of view of the Association's objects tended to be more prevalent than in the days of industrial prosperity. In spite of the unfavourable conditions existing during the year, there had been no serious cutting of articles confined, in the main, to the drug trade—a fact which spoke well for the efficiency of the Association's staff and the methods employed. Considerable progress had been made in the elaboration of schemes designed to lessen the price cutting of toilet, perfumery and food products—articles sold far beyond the ranks of pharmacy. Absolute price protection of such articles was scarcely attainable, and retail members would, he thought, prefer for such preparations a measure of protection short of the ultimate, rather than their removal from the list. During the period he had held office he had been able to observe the day-to-day activities of the Association's staff, and had been surprised to find how great was the volume of correspondence and detail with which they had to cope. This was the first such occasion on which the founder and secretary, Sir William Glyn-Jones, had not been present. A cabled message of greeting had been received from the secretary, and to this a suitable reply would be sent. "It would be a work of supererogation," said the President, "were I to add one word to the many eulogies which have been paid to Sir William." The motion was carried unanimously.

A suggestion made by Mr. Pickard, and supported by Mr. Kenningham, that it would be preferable for the annual meeting to be held in April instead of July, was generally approved. The President promised that the suggestion would receive the consideration of the Council. Mr. Rowsell moved a vote of thanks to the President for the able manner in which he had conducted the various meetings of the Association, and, in moving the vote, expressed his appreciation of the work of the assistant secretary, Mr. Chapman. The motion was carried unanimously. The President having acknowledged the vote, the meeting terminated.

### Council Meeting

THE quarterly meeting of the Council was held on July 15, the President (Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe) in the chair. The assistant secretary was instructed to send to Mr. Keith and Mr. Feaver Clarke letters expressing the Council's sympathy in their illness, and the hope that they would soon be restored to health. The President read a cablegram from the secretary, Sir William Glyn-Jones, conveying his greetings to the Council, and giving particulars of the strength of the Canadian P.A.T.A. The assistant secretary was instructed to cable to Sir William the Council's thanks and best wishes.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Executive Committee's report for the past quarter dealt with the following subjects:—The position in regard to the control of proprietary articles sold largely outside the drug trade, and the steps that had been taken in the matter and to secure signatures to the new agreements; the position in regard to proprietary articles of Continental origin; applications for membership of the wholesale section; revisions in and additions to the protected list; new premises. (The Committee reported that new premises for the Association's office had been secured at 43 Gordon Square, W.C.1, and that the move to this address would take place at the end of September.) The report was adopted.



# THE PROCESS OF COMPILING PHARMACOPŒIAS IN TWENTY-THREE COUNTRIES

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE, July 10, p. 51.)

**Germany.**—It is interesting to record that one of the first steps taken after the creation of the German Empire in 1871 was the introduction of a single pharmacopœia for the whole empire, to supersede the standards in force in the constituent states, and the first edition of the German Pharmacopœia (*Deutsches Arzneibuch*) appeared already in 1872. In 1887 a permanent pharmacopœia commission was created, the duties of which since 1900 have devolved upon the subcommittee for medicaments and the sale of poisons of the Imperial Health Council, an auxiliary body to the Board of Health. This subcommittee consists of a medical and a pharmaceutical section, the members of which are nominated by the Bundesrat. At the time of the preparation of the present fifth edition of the German Pharmacopœia, issued in 1910, this subcommittee, by which the work was elaborated, was composed of 26 members. The medical section included 13 physicians, professors of medicine and pharmacology, as well as medical officers of health; their participation in the work of preparation was limited to giving a decision in the selection of the articles to be included in the new edition, and to drawing up the table of maximum doses. The actual work of drafting the pharmacopœia was performed by the 13 members of the pharmaceutical section, consisting of: Three professors of pharmaceutical chemistry, one professor of botany and materia medica, two chemical manufacturers (as representatives of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry), two chemists, and five pharmacists in business; eleven of these members were qualified pharmacists. As a preliminary step, the president of the Imperial Health Council issued a request inviting pharmacists, medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons to submit suggestions regarding the new edition, while a circular was sent to 125 owners of the more important pharmacies in towns and in the country asking for particulars as to what older remedies, not included in the pharmacopœia, were still being frequently prescribed, and also in regard to those official medicaments which seldom or never occurred in prescription work. Each member prepared the articles allotted to him, then passing them on to one of the other members. These drafts were discussed at general meetings, and finally handed over to the editorial subcommittee. In the work of preparation outside assistance by experts was largely drawn upon, and many persons competent to express opinions on special subjects were invited to attend the general meetings, including representatives of various State Boards of Health, the Prussian Ministry of War, the Patent Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others. The completed draft of the pharmacopœia was then submitted to the Federal Council for approval, and printed in the Imperial State Printing Office; the date of its enforcement was fixed by the Federal Council and this decision was published by the Imperial Chancellor.

**Hungary.**—The four members of the commission which prepared the third edition of the Hungarian Pharmacopœia, issued in 1909, were nominated by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, and consisted of a professor of pharmacology (president) and three pharmacists, two being in business in Budapest, and the third professor of pharmaceutical and analytical chemistry in the University of the capital. In regard to certain special subjects the commission availed itself of the advice in a consultative capacity of three professors (botany, chemistry, and veterinary medicine), and also of a pharmacist; these were also invited to attend the meetings of the commission at which the drafts of the monographs were discussed and finally approved, following a preliminary examination of each by the president. No information was supplied to persons outside the commission regarding the contents of the work prior to its publication by the Minister of the Interior. The Hungarian Pharmacopœia is printed in Hungarian and in Latin, the two texts being bound in one volume.

**Italy.**—The Pharmacy Law of 1913 stipulates that the Minister of the Interior shall take the necessary steps to ensure the revision and publication of a new edition of the pharmacopœia every five years. This task is entrusted to the General-Direction of Public Health, a department in this ministry. The fourth edition of the Italian Pharmacopœia, issued in 1920, was prepared by a commission consisting of four university professors (teachers of organic chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, applied chemistry, and pharmacology), and two pharmacists in business. The pharmacopœia is approved and published by the Minister of the Interior, who also fixes the date of its enforcement, and every copy bears a facsimile of the signature of the official acting under authority of the minister; the book is printed in the Government printing works in the prison of the Mantellate, in Rome. In 1925 a permanent commission on a much broader basis was created, charged with the revision of the edition of 1920.

**Japan.**—The work of revising the pharmacopœia was entrusted in 1915 to a committee of twenty-four members, of which eleven represented the pharmaceutical, and eight the medical profession, including the following:—Seven professors in the College of Medicine (four pharmacists and three physicians), Tokyo Imperial University; one surgeon-general, one chief pharmacist first-class, and one pharmacist-colonel, Imperial Japanese Navy; two surgeon-generals and one pharmacist-colonel, Imperial Japanese Army; the director of the Imperial Health Laboratory (a pharmacist), and a chemical expert in this institute; the chief pharmacist of the Imperial Court; the director of the Naikoku Pharmaceutical Factory (a pharmacist); a pharmacist in the metropolitan police office; a professor of physics in the College of Science, Tokyo Imperial University, and two medical practitioners. The committee was presided over by Professor Dr. Wilh. Nag. Nagai, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, and completed its task in five years and two months. The pharmacopœia (fourth edition, 1921) was published by the authority of the Minister of Home Affairs, who also appointed the members of the revision committee.

**Netherlands.**—While the Dutch Pharmacopœia (fourth edition, 1905) was published by the Ministry of the Interior, and every copy bears a facsimile of the minister's signature, the members of the pharmacopœia commission were appointed by the Queen, acting on the advice of this minister. The commission appointed in 1899 was composed of ten members: Three professors of pharmacy, one professor of botany, one professor of chemistry, three pharmacists, one physician, and the director of the Colonial Institute in Haarlem. Three subcommittees were formed: Medical; pharmaceutical and chemical products; drugs and galenicals. As a first step a circular was sent to the medical and pharmaceutical societies, in Holland and also in the Dutch Colonies, and to the Board of Health, inviting their collaboration in submitting suggestions regarding the alterations to be made, and the articles to be deleted or added. The final drafts of the monographs, after being discussed at plenary meetings, were passed on to an editorial committee composed of three members of the commission, which then handed over the completed manuscript of the new pharmacopœia to the Minister of the Interior for approval and publication. In the case of the new (fifth) edition now awaiting publication, the commission from time to time published fairly exhaustive reports of the modifications and innovations to be introduced; the final draft was also submitted to a number of leading personalities interested in the proposed new standards, and the chief features of most of the monographs were published in the medical and pharmaceutical journals, in order to afford every opportunity of inviting criticisms and suggestions prior to the definite publication and enforcement of the new edition.

**Norway.**—The fourth edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia (1913) was elaborated by the permanent



pharmacopœia commission created by a Royal Order in Council of 1898, consisting of three professors, representatives of pharmacology (Professor E. Poulsson), medicine, and surgery, and three pharmacists in business. Its enforcement is decreed by a Royal Order, while matters dealing with this work come within the province of the Social Department, which is advised by the pharmaceutical section of the Medical Board.

**Portugal.**—This country enjoys the distinction of possessing the oldest pharmacopœia, since the last edition appeared in 1876; in the meantime, several abortive attempts have been made to prepare a new issue, and now this work is being carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society of Portugal. The pharmacopœia of 1876 was elaborated by a commission appointed by the King, acting on the advice of the Minister of the Interior, consisting of eleven members: three professors of medicine, two professors of chemistry, two professors of pharmacy, and four pharmacists. One of the professors of medicine acted as president, while the secretary was a pharmacist. Among the members figured the president and the vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Portugal, in the premises of which the meetings were held. The draft was finally submitted to the King for the Royal Assent, and the pharmacopœia entered into force six months after the date of the publication of the decree in the Government Gazette.

**Roumania.**—The work of preparing the third edition of the Roumanian Pharmacopœia, issued in 1893, was originally entrusted in 1884 by the Minister of the Interior to a commission composed of eight members: four professors of medicine, one professor of pharmacy, one professor of veterinary medicine, one chemist (director of the Government chemical laboratory), and one pharmacist (member of the chemical and pharmaceutical commission). Later this commission was dissolved, and the Board of Health appointed a new commission consisting of three members: a professor of medicine, a professor of pharmacy, and one pharmacist, who completed the work commenced by their predecessors, and were chiefly responsible for the admission of many newer remedies, as well as new formulas and other modifications. The draft was then submitted to the Board of Health, and on receiving its approval the work was printed by the Government, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The date of its enforcement was fixed by a Royal Decree.

**Russia.**—The last edition (sixth, 1910) of the Russian Pharmacopœia to appear under the Tsarist régime was prepared by a commission consisting of six members of the Medical Council, a department in the Ministry of the Interior, viz.: Three professors of the Army Medical Academy (one a Doctor of Medicine and Master of Pharmacy), one physician, and two practising pharmacists. In 1923 the People's Commissariat for Health decided that it was imperative to issue a new pharmacopœia, and this task was entrusted to the Medical Council, a department in this Commissariat. In the same year the latter appointed a pharmacopœia commission composed of four members: Three university professors (organic chemistry, pharmacology, and materia medica), and one pharmacist. Subsequently the commission was augmented by the addition of three members: A representative (professor of hygiene) of the People's Commissariat of Health, a delegate (physician) from the Medical Department in the Commissariat, and a pharmacist (the assistant director of the Technical-Chemical Institute). Besides these seven members of the commission, twenty-three experts were called upon to assist in the preparation of the pharmacopœia; these included professors of various branches of medicine (pharmacology, ophthalmology, therapeutics, gynecology, serum therapy, skin diseases, pathology), chemistry, biological chemistry, pharmacy, botany, and hygiene, as well as the director of medical supplies in the Army Board of Health, and the chairman of the pharmaceutical department of the People's Commissariat for Health. Thus, in all thirty persons, the majority of whom were teachers and the others departmental officials, were engaged in the elaboration of Soviet Russia's first pharmacopœia; only one of these, a pharmacist holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine, had also participated in the pre-

paration of the preceding edition. Six subcommittees were formed: (1) Chemical substances; (2) pharmaceutical compounds and galenicals; (3) vegetable and animal drugs; (4) serums; (5) organotherapeutic products; (6) pharmacological. Drafts of the proposed monographs were circulated to institutes, scientific and professional associations, and the suggestions received from these quarters were taken into consideration when the final text was under discussion at the plenary sessions of the commission. The technical side of the publication of the work, which was undertaken by the publishing department of the People's Commissariat for Health, by which it is issued, was supervised by a pharmaceutical member of the commission. The recently published seventh edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia—continuity has been preserved—bears the date 1925; however, the title has been altered to "State Pharmacopœia." It is now the sole official standard throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (This work was reviewed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE, July 10, 1926, p. 44.)

**Serbia.**—The second edition of the Serbian Pharmacopœia, issued in 1908, was prepared by the members of the Board of Health in the Ministry of the Interior without calling upon assistance from outside sources.

**Spain.**—In accordance with the provisions contained in the Royal Ordinances of 1860 regulating the practice of pharmacy, the seventh edition of the Spanish Pharmacopœia (1905, reprinted in 1915) was prepared by the Permanent Pharmacopœia Committee of the Royal Academy of Medicine. This committee is composed of eight members; the four medical members are selected by the Academy, while the four pharmaceutical members, including two professors in the Faculty of Pharmacy in Madrid, and two proprietors of pharmacies in Madrid, are proposed by the Board of Health, and their appointment is then confirmed by the Government. The president of the Royal Academy of Medicine acts as chairman of this commission. The work of drafting the monographs was allotted to the four pharmaceutical members, the four medical members dealing solely with the doses and the notes on therapeutic action which are included in each article. These drafts were then discussed at general meetings of the commission, and finally by the whole Academy; those members of the commission who are not Academicians have the right to assist at these sessions and join in the discussions. The final draft of the new edition was submitted to the King, through the Ministry, for the Royal assent, and then published by the Royal Academy of Medicine, in which the copyright is vested.

**Sweden.**—The tenth edition of the Swedish Pharmacopœia (1925) was prepared by the permanent pharmacopœia committee instituted in 1902, the members of which are nominated by the Royal Medical Board. It was composed of seven members: Two physicians, one professor of medicine, one professor in the Veterinary High School, the director of the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory, one professor in the Pharmaceutical Institute, and one pharmacist. The monographs on chemical substances were drafted by the director of the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory and then submitted to the professor of medicine and the pharmaceutical member of the committee; those devoted to drugs were prepared by the professor in the Pharmaceutical Institute and then scrutinised by the director of the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory and the pharmaceutical member, while the articles on galenical preparations were drawn up by the pharmaceutical member and then passed on to the director of the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory and the professor in the Pharmaceutical Institute. These drafts were finally discussed at general meetings of the committee, after examination by an editorial subcommittee consisting of three members. Medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, dental surgeons, pharmacists (owners as well as assistants), and proprietors of the more important drug houses were invited by the Medical Board to submit suggestions regarding the new edition, the collected material being then passed on to the pharmacopœia committee. While the greater part of the practical work was carried out in the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory, research work on certain special



subjects was undertaken in the Pharmaceutical Institute (sterilisation), and in the Medico-Surgical Institute (physiological standardisation), while nine pharmacists collaborated in investigating processes for preparing a number of galenicals, as well as certain analytical methods and tests. The Swedish Pharmacopœia is published by the Medical Board after receiving the Royal assent, in which the date of its enforcement is also embodied.

**Switzerland.**—It was only in 1902 that common agreement was reached by all the Swiss cantons to create an official Swiss Pharmacopœia Commission, the members of which were appointed by a Resolution of the Federal Council passed in the same year. This commission was responsible for the preparation of the fourth edition of the pharmacopœia, which appeared in 1907. The commission consisted of two sections: a medical section composed of ten ordinary and nine auxiliary members, and a pharmaceutical section with seventeen ordinary and thirteen auxiliary members. The co-ordination of the work was entrusted to a board consisting of three persons appointed by the Federal Council, with the director of the Federal Health Department acting as president. Nine subcommittees were formed: (1) Drugs; (2) inorganic preparations; (3) organic preparations; (4) galenicals; (5) wines; (6) serums and similar products; (7) tables of maximum doses, lists of articles to be kept apart (poisons and potent drugs); (8) chemico-pharmaceutical tables; (9) editorial. A circular was addressed to all health authorities, medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, and pharmacists in Switzerland inviting an expression of their wishes and suggestions regarding the new edition. Each monograph was first drafted by the member to whom the article in question had been entrusted, who then passed on the draft to one of the auxiliary members; when both members had agreed as to the text, it was sent to the chairman of the subcommittee, printed and circulated to the other members of the subcommittee, and then discussed at the next plenary meeting of that subcommittee. The final text was then passed on to the editorial subcommittee, to be discussed at the annual general meeting of the whole commission, and, when approved, returned to the editorial subcommittee. The Swiss Pharmacopœia is printed in three languages—French, German and Italian—in separate volumes by a private firm, and becomes the official standard by a Resolution of the Federal Council, acting on the advice of the Federal Department of the Interior and with the consent of the representatives of the people.

**United States.**—The first national pharmacopœia of the United States, which appeared in 1820, was the outcome of the deliberations of a General Convention representative of the various medical societies, Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Schools and other medical bodies, which owed its inception to the initiative of a New York doctor. The Convention of 1840, which elaborated the second revision of the pharmacopœia, for the first time requested the co-operation of the Colleges of Pharmacy, and before adjourning the president was authorised to invite these each to elect not more than three delegates to attend the next General Convention, held in 1850. At the Eighth Decennial Convention for revising the Pharmacopœia, held in 1900, the business management was entrusted to a Board of Trustees, and in the same year a charter of incorporation was issued by the District of Columbia to the United States Pharmacopœia Convention, with a view of giving greater stability to the organisation. The charter sets forth that the particular objects and business of the Association are the encouragement and promotion of the science and art of medicine and pharmacy by selecting by research and experiment and other proper methods and by naming such materials as may be properly used as medicines and drugs with formulas for their preparation; by establishing one uniform standard and guide for the use of those engaged in the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the United States whereby the identity, strength and purity of all such medicines and drugs may be accurately determined, and for other like and similar purposes; and by printing and distributing at suitable intervals such formulas and the results of such and similar selections, names and determinations among the

members of this Association, pharmacists, and physicians generally in the United States and others interested in pharmacy and medicine. The members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, in addition to the incorporators and their associates, shall be delegates elected by: Incorporated Medical Colleges, Medical Schools connected with incorporated Colleges and Universities, incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Schools connected with incorporated Universities, incorporated State Medical Associations, incorporated State Pharmaceutical Associations, the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the American Chemical Society; further, three delegates from each of the following Government branches: the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army, the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Navy, and the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service. The members of the 1920 Convention, which was responsible for the preparation of the Tenth Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, published in 1925, included 293 registered delegates, including 71 from various pharmaceutical associations, three from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, three from the National Association of Retail Druggists, and two from the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. At the Convention the following elections took place, the presentations being made by a Nominating Committee: Nine Officers (five Doctors of Medicine and four Graduates in Pharmacy), seven members of the Board of Trustees (including two Graduates in Pharmacy), and 55 members of the General Committee of Revision (including 29 pharmacists and 24 Doctors of Medicine). In the first conference of the General Committee the physicians of the committee were given the responsibility of finally deciding which medicinal agents should be included in the new edition, the pharmacists being responsible for those which were pharmaceutical necessities. The actual work of revision was carried out by the fifteen subcommittees into which the General Committee was divided: (1) Scope (admissions and deletions); (2) therapeutics and pharmacodynamics; (3) biological assays; (4) biological products and diagnostic tests; (5) botany and pharmacognosy; (6) proximate assays; (7) inorganic chemicals; (8) organic chemicals; (9) reagents and test solutions; (10) volatile oils; (11) extracts, fluid extracts and tinctures; (12) waters, solutions, spirits, syrups, elixirs; (13) cerates, ointments and miscellaneous galenicals; (14) tables, weights and measures; (15) nomenclature. All questions of detail involving special technical knowledge were referred to these subcommittees for decision, the General Committee and the Executive Committee, the latter being constituted by the chairmen of the subcommittees—the majority of whom were representatives of pharmacy—limiting their decisions to the broader questions of principles and policies. The committee also received much valuable assistance from a large number of Government and private organisations, as well as from 169 physicians, pharmacists, chemists and manufacturers in the United States and abroad, 49 of whom were elected auxiliary members of subcommittees. One of the features of the revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia is the publication in advance in book form of detailed abstracts of proposed changes, new descriptions and standards. The U.S. Pharmacopœia is published by the Board of Trustees, and every copy contains a coupon with the inscription: "Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, Tenth Decennial Revision, Official Copy, Copyright," and a letter indicating the series, as well as the number of the copy. Up to 1906 the standards of the U.S. Pharmacopœia were not compulsory, except in a very few instances; but the passage in that year of the Food and Drugs Act compelled official preparations to be made in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopœia.

**Venezuela.**—The "Farmacopea Venezolana—Código Farmacéutico de Venezuela" occupies a distinct position among the works of this kind, inasmuch as the first edition, issued in 1898, as well as the second, which appeared in 1910, owe their existence to the initiative of a distinguished professor of medicine in the Central University of Venezuela, Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez, who was chiefly responsible for the entire work of preparation. In undertaking a revision of the work in view of the publication of the second edition he was



materially assisted by Señor V. M. Ovalles, a prominent Venezuelan pharmacist and writer. Prior to its publication, the second edition was submitted for examination, first individually, and then at meetings in which all participated, to five professors (pathology, clinical medicine, chemistry, natural history, agronomy), six medical practitioners, and five pharmacists. Following the approval of the work by the Medical Council, the Minister of Public Instruction, with the consent of the President of the Republic, issued a Resolution making the "Farmacopea Venezolana," compiled by Dr. F. A. Rísquez, the National Pharmaceutical Codex, and empowering the Medical Council to have it printed and published at its own expense, while reserving the copyright to its author.

#### Summary.

In the foregoing the composition of the body, as well as the authority under which it was constituted, to which the preparation of the pharmacopœias at present in force in twenty-three countries was entrusted, are set forth. The principles by which the various pharmacopœia commissions have been guided in the execution of their task, and the methods adopted in the allocation of the work of revision, are succinctly reviewed. Of these twenty-three pharmacopœias, two are due to private initiative—United States and Venezuela—that is to say, no Government department was responsible for their compilation or publication, although they are recognised as the official standards. In all the other twenty-one countries the enforcement of the national pharmacopœia pertains to the State, and is ordered either by a Royal Decree (in four countries), by a Government Resolution (in six countries), or by a Ministerial Order (in eleven countries), and the same applies to the appointment of the members of the several pharmacopœia commissions. In four countries this is effected by a Royal Decree, in seven the duty devolves upon the Minister of the Interior, in five the nominations are made by the Government, and in four by the Medical Board, in every instance a Government department. Only Spain departs somewhat from this general rule, inasmuch as a private body—the Royal Academy of Medicine—is entrusted with the preparation of the pharmacopœia, but the draft is subject to ministerial as well as Royal approval. Leaving out of consideration Serbia, where the pharmacopœia of 1908 was a bureaucratic production, the total number of effective members of the pharmacopœia commissions of twenty-two countries, responsible for the editions actually in force, aggregated 352, of which the medical profession claimed 123 (professors and medical practitioners), while teachers of pharmacy and Government pharmacists numbered 79, and pharmacists in business totalled 88. In ten countries the co-operation of all those interested in this work was sought, and in some extensive use was made of the services of individual pharmacists and manufacturers; in four countries more or less copious abstracts of the contents of the proposed new pharmacopœia were published in order to invite criticisms and suggestions prior to the completion of the work. In no country outside Great Britain has the medical profession a monopoly of the production of the pharmacopœia; on the contrary, there are definite indications of the tendency to strengthen the representation of the pharmaceutical profession on the various pharmacopœia commissions, not only by favouring the selection of teachers of pharmacy, but particularly by increasing the number of practising pharmacists, and also by including manufacturers of medicinal agents. This is evidenced by the fact that in no less than twelve countries the pharmaceutical members form the majority of the commission.

The following recent pharmacopœias have been reviewed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*:—Argentina, 1924, I, p. 955; Finland, 1920, I, index folio 856; Greece, 1925, I, p. 985; Italy, 1921, II, index folio 867; Japan, 1922, I, index folio 820; Norway, 1920, I, index folio 854; Soviet Russia, 1926, II, p. 44; Sweden, 1925, II, p. 166; United States, 1925, II, p. 955; Supplements to French Codex, 1920, I, index folio 455; 1922, I, index folio 655; 1923, II, pp. 588 and 623; 1925, I, p. 934; 1926, I, p. 416.

## Olive Oil Production

In a recent number of the International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, the International Institute of Agriculture stated that the yield of olive oil during the current season is not yet completely ascertainable, but the forecasts of producing countries are mostly to hand, although no estimates have yet been received from Spain, which produces 40 to 60 per cent. of the world's output. A general idea as to the probable results of the season's crop may nevertheless be formed from the forecasts which have so far reached the Institute and from general information as to the probable outcome of the Spanish crop furnished by the Government. From the estimates so far to hand it appears that the production of olive oil in 1925 has been very low in the greater number of the producing countries. Italy, Greece, Portugal, and France, among European countries, all agree in reporting a poor yield compared with that of 1924, and even somewhat below the average from 1919 to 1923. In the aggregate these four countries have produced 5,263,000 centals, compared with 8,307,000 centals in 1924, indicating a decrease of about 37 per cent., and compared with an average of 6,380,000 centals in 1919 to 1923, a decrease of about 18 per cent. For Asia, no exact data are to hand from Turkey, but according to unofficial information the yield is likely to prove poor, perhaps not more than one-fourth of the preceding year's. The two other countries of the Eastern Mediterranean (Palestine and Greater Lebanon), for which data are available, also report a great falling off compared with former years. More accurate data are obtainable from the three French North African countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis). The yield of 1925 is estimated at 1,300,000 centals, and exceeds that of 1924 by 12 per cent., coming very near the figures of the previous five years. This is due to the outturn in Tunis especially, which is fairly good, although below the ideas formed a few months ago, when it was expected that 1,300,000 centals would be gathered. The yield of the nine countries whence estimates are to hand is 6,735,000 centals, compared with 9,717,000 centals in 1924 and 8,087,000 centals, the average from 1919 to 1923. On the basis of these aggregates, the output of this year shows a decline of 30 per cent. on 1924, and 17 per cent. on the average. The quantity produced in Spain is a matter of great importance, and is still quite uncertain. Last year the Government had already furnished data to the Institute at the end of December 1924, but it appears that the gathering is later this season, and partly delayed by bad weather, so much so that in some places it was in full progress at January 20. In the absence of any precise estimate of yield, some approximate indication of the probable outturn may be gathered from the reports of January 20, compiled by the provincial correspondents of the Ministry of Agriculture. In Andalusia, where more than half the Spanish crop is grown, the reports at the date mentioned were decidedly favourable, particularly in the provinces of Jaen and Córdoba, the two most important centres. Throughout the rest of the country the reports forecasted low or mediocre yields, except in some provinces where an outturn was expected, not very far from that of 1924. Summing up, the forecasts are for a plentiful crop in half of the area and a poor one in the remaining portion of Spain. It may, therefore, be not far from the truth to assume an aggregate crop of almost average size (about 6,500,000 centals); this is the more probable as Spain, unlike the other oil producing countries, does not show any wide departures from an average in its figures. On this supposition, the aggregate result in all the producing countries will remain decidedly below that of 1924, but will not be very far apart from the average of the previous five years.

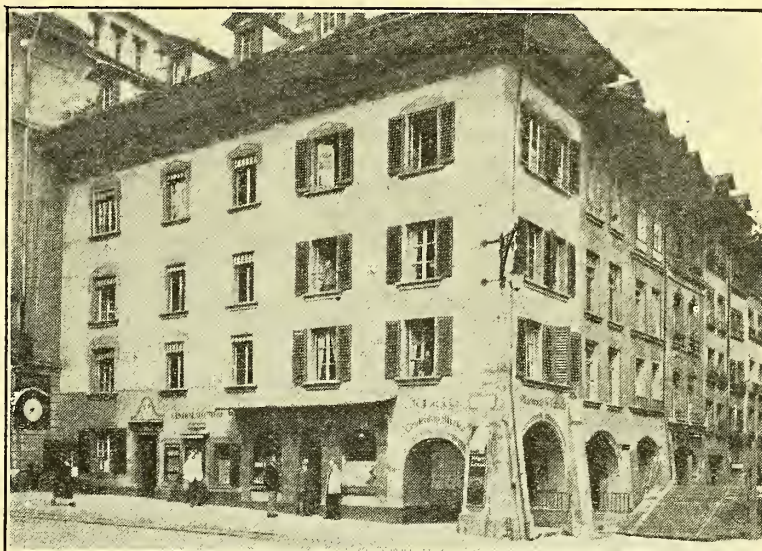
### Index to C. & D. Vol. CIV.

THE index to Vol. CIV of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, covering the period January-June 1926, has been distributed this week. A copy will be sent post free to any C. & D. subscriber who has not already applied for one.



## Old and New

OPPOSITE the famous old clock tower of Berne stands a corner house with those characteristic arcades, built soon after 1405, the year of the great fire. In this house Hans Jakob Wagner, in 1659, opened the third pharmacy in Berne, which, after passing from father to son for four generations, is now owned by Herr W. Volz and his brother, and is known as the "Central Apotheke." Several old drug pots, as well as an ornamental mortar bearing the heraldic device of the founder, are still preserved in the pharmacy, while many interesting old utensils and other relics of the past are to be seen in the Historical Museum, to which they were presented by Herr W. Volz, sen. Among these gifts figures a tincture press, dating from the seventeenth century, of which a photograph is shown below. The

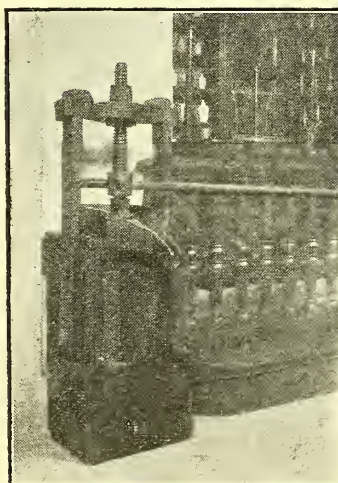


CENTRAL APOTHEKE OF W. VOLZ & CO., BERNE.



old edifice is being replaced by a new building, now in course of erection, to be completed in 1927, and while housing a thoroughly modern pharmacy, will be in the same style as its historic predecessor. The "Apotheket Lejonet" (Lion Pharmacy) of Dr. Y. W. Jalander, in Helsingfors, is one of the newest pharmacies in Finland, opened in 1921. On receiving the privilege in 1918, Dr. Jalander built large modern premises in which to house the new pharmacy, two laboratories, store rooms, and the plant for manufacturing galenicals as well as pharmaceutical specialities. The whole is fitted up in the most up-to-date style, based on Dr. Jalander's practical experience and the impressions gained in the course of a visit to the principal towns of Europe, undertaken with the object of studying the arrangements in leading pharmacies in other countries.

APOTHEKET LEJONET, HELSINGFORS.—Above: Interior of the pharmacy. Note absence of display cases and goods on counters, a feature characteristic of pharmacies in Northern Europe. Below, on the left: Entrance and door with old wood sculptures of a pill roller, a man with mortar, and a man holding scales.



BERNE.—Tincture press of the XVIIth century, until recently in the Central Apotheke; now in the Historical Museum.



## Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 7, 1926.)

- "PIC": for chemicals (1). By Harpic Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 2-14 Staple Street, London, S.E.1. 469,864. (Associated.)
- "GLUCANAL BRAND": for chemicals (2), and for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 468,496/497. (Associated.)
- "SYNTO": for chemicals (2) and for food substances (42). By Murphy & Son, Ltd., The Cedars, Sheen Lane, Mortlake, S.W.14. 459,623,626. (Associated.)
- "RELITC": for canine medicines (2). By Canine Medicines & Foods, Ltd., 59 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. 470,374.
- "BASCA-TABLETTEN" on label device including eagle ("Basch" disclaimed): for medicinal tablets (3). By Mor Fokete, Tribuswinkel, nr. Baden, Germany. 465,202. (Associated.)
- "UNCLE BOBO": for cough mixture, lozenges and emulsion (3). By C. H. Stevens, 204 Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20. 467,507.
- "COVINCA": for medicinal chemicals (3). By Lennon, Ltd., 93 Main Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A. 467,725.
- Device of two hands holding handkerchief: for medicinal chemicals (3). By Silverbraid Laboratory, 7 Wentworth Road, Golder's Green, N.W.11. 463,429. (Associated.)
- "PYRAMID": for elastic surgical bandages (11). By J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., 12 Brougham Street, Leicester. 465,244. (Associated.)
- "WITMALL": for food substances containing malt (42). By Whitworth Bros., Victoria Mills, London Road, Wellingborough. 468,491.
- "ARAGNE": for perfumery (43). By Faudels, Ltd., 36 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1. 469,613.
- Facsimile signature "J. LESQUENDIEU": for toilet articles (43). By L. Lesquendieu, Ltd., 8 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. 459,424.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 14, 1926.)

- "ADE": for chemicals (1) and for medicinal chemicals (2). By Metcalf & Co., Newton Chemical Works, Holland Street, Manchester. 470,376/377. (Associated.)
- "METOL-JOHNSONS" under device of scales and monogram "J S" and words "Scales Brand": for metol (1). By Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2. B 469,440.
- "VAPEX": for chemicals (2). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale, Lancashire. 468,050. (Associated.)
- "VITAKALK": for veterinary and sanitary chemicals (2). By Chemische Fabrik Marienfelde Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Grossbeerenstrasse 46, Berlin-Marienfelde, Germany. 468,406.
- "JESACOL": for chemicals (2). By Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. 463,523. (Associated.)
- "OSTIROL": for soil pest destroyers (2). By Australian Alum Co., Ltd., 109 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia. 468,549.
- "PUSSELLAX": for veterinary preparations (2). By H. Francis, 14 Grove Parade, High Road, East Finchley, N.2. 469,368.
- "POOMA": for fertilisers, etc. (2). By A. K. T. Bulkley, 9 London Street, London, E.C.3. 469,788.
- "IPOZO": for all goods (2). By Goodwin-Tidswell, Ltd., Carnarvon Street, Cheetham, Manchester. 470,292.
- "MURITOX": for vermin destroyers (2). By Tibo Products Co., Ltd., 55-63 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1. 470,515.
- "GLANDEX": for all goods (3). By T. A. Ward & Co., Ltd., 15 Exchange Street, Blackburn. 468,563.
- "GLADSOME": for indigestion powders (3). By Reade Brothers & Co., Ltd., Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton. 463,652.
- "BEECHAM'S ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE" on oval device: for pills and powders (3). "BEECHAM'S PILLS ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE" on oval device: for pills (3). By Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd., Central Avenue, Covent Garden Market, London, W.C.2. 469,021: 470,039. (Associated.)
- "YEA-Co": for all goods (3). By T. C. Gordon, 45 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 459,739.
- "NUTRAVIN": for all goods (3). By Braddock & Bagshaw, Ltd., 37 and 39 Yorkshire Street, Oldham, Lancashire. 470,473.
- "KAOSORB": for a medicated preparation (3). By Kaylene, Ltd., 7 Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, London, W.1. 470,540.

- "MARY": for sanitary towels (11). By Mary Matthew, 9 Bradford Road, Seven Kings, Essex. 459,641.
- "CRINAGEN": for toilet lotions, etc., for the hair (43). By Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 46 Southwalk Street, London, S.E.1. 468,555.
- "SPARKLE": for a tooth paste (43). By The Sparkle Tooth Cream Co., Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 469,735.
- Design of women and vase: for all goods (43). By Lotion, Ltd., 126 Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham, S.E.13. 470,436.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 21, 1926.)

- "KARLAC" on device of circle divided into sections: for chemicals (1). By P. M. Walker, Ltd., 18 Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield. 468,402.
- "LUC": for chemicals (1). By L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., 201 Morning Lane, Homerton, London, E.9. 470,918.
- "SIEBULES": for chemicals (2). By W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. 469,165. (Associated.)
- "AURO": for chemicals (2). By J. W. Auckland, Cliff Side, Shepley, near Huddersfield. 470,574.
- "HAEMOX": for medicated wool (3). By The Dental Therapeutic Co., 21 Sutton Road, Scaford, 462,154.
- "HYNOPOID": for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Richard son & Co., Leicester, Ltd., 10 Friar Lane, Leicester 470,319. (Associated.)
- "MAGNESIA S. PELLEGRINO" with hexagonal device, including man carrying staff: for magnesia (3). By Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Moderno di Granelli, Candiani & C., 118 Corso Massimo d'Azeglio, Turin. 466,559.
- "NIGHTIES": for an aperient tablet (3). By Thos. Nightingale & Co., 24 Brighton Street, Seacombe, Cheshire. 468,611.
- "OXY-CRYSTINE": for a medicinal chemical (3). By Oxy Crystine Corporation, 70 East 42nd Street, New York, U.S.A. 470,408.
- "L'ÉLÉPHANT BLANC" on device including elephant, Siamese characters and words "Siam's Benzoin": for benzoin produced in Siam (4). By Etablissements Antoine Chris Société Anonyme, 51 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, Paris. 463,250.
- "MELVET": for sanitary towels (11). By Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Fairlie Road, Slough, Bucks. 469,061.
- "TORCH BRAND" under device of seal, torch and letter "A" (seal and letter "A" disclaimed): for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 469,157. (Associated.)
- "DECORPA BRAND": for food substances (42). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 469,695. (Associated.)
- "SELMOR": for face powder (43). By A. J. Bowerman, Banstead Street, Nunhead, London, S.E.15. 470,344.
- "DR. LOVELACE'S TOILET SOAP" on device including flowers (flower device disclaimed): for soap (48). By The East Lancashire Soap Co., Ltd., Enfield Soap Works, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington. 468,420. (Associated.)
- "TRE-JUR" with picture of lady in crinoline: for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. Mosheim, 19 West 18th Street, New York, U.S.A. 468,775.
- "AQUA VELVA": for washes for use after shaving (48). By The J. B. Williams Co., William Street, Glastonbury, Conn., U.S.A. 468,114.
- "PIROLUM": for toilet articles (43). By A. Mijhardt, Woudenbergseweg 21, Zeist, The Netherlands. 470,591.

### ALTERATION OF THE REGISTER

According to the "Trade-marks Journal" of July 21, 1926, leave has been given to Pastilval, Ltd., to alter the trade-mark for Valda Pastilles, 339,336.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 28, 1926.)

- "WHYTRINE": for a chemical used for purifying sugar (1). By H. Balmforth, 14 Park Crescent, Undercliffe, Bradford. 470,299.
- "STRANGLEBRAND": for chemical washes for agriculture (2). By London Fertiliser Co., Ltd., 30 King William Street, London, E.C.4. 459,816.
- "HEWFECTANT": for disinfectants (2). By F. Hewthorn & Co., Ltd., 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. 470,643.
- "FERTOFOLO": for fertilisers (2). By Société Anonyme "La Floridienne" J. Buttgenbach & Cie, 22 Avenue Marx, Brussels, Belgium. 470,671.
- "FRAISSE'S FLUORUGINOUS AMPOULES" and "FRAISSE'S NEUROSTHENIC AMPOULES" on label device ("Fraise's," "Marius Fraise & Co.," and "M. Fraise" disclaimed): for ampoule medicines (3). By Laboratory Fraise, Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2. 469,483.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, July 29.

GENERAL business in the Mincing Lane produce markets continues on a very restricted scale, the outlook continuing to be governed by the coal trouble, which, however, is regarded more hopefully in some quarters. The approach of the principal holiday period from now onwards will also be apparent. In crude drugs interest has continued in senega, which shows a further advance. Cascara sagrada is firm and dearer. Menthol has been selling on spot and in forward positions. Japanese peppermint oil is quiet, showing a slight reaction from the best of last week. Damiana leaves are steady and in more inquiry. Henna leaves are scarce and Dutch caraway seed is dearer. Among the essential oils there are few changes to record. Lemon oil is slightly easier, and the demand is slow. American peppermint is cheaper, but high prices are mentioned for new crop oil. Caraway and spearmint oils are dearer. In pharmaceutical chemicals prices are practically as they were, with business on a limited scale and competition keen, there being no important price changes. Among industrial chemicals business remains very limited, the only important change being a decline in acetone, due to competition. Acetic acid and formaldehyde are easy. Higher prices are asked for some of the lead products, although business in them is slow. Potash prussiate is steadier. In coal-tar products prices continue largely nominal in the absence of supplies. In the fixed oils group, markets continue slow, with the exception of turpentine and linseed oil, which have been fairly active at fluctuating prices, showing little alteration on balance. Palm oil is easier and soya steadier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Caraway seed (Dutch) Cascara sagrada Creosote oil Patchouli leaves Pitch Senega Turpentine Wood oil	Cassia oil (c.i.f.) Lead products Naphthalene Sodium bromide Spearmint oil  Steadier  Potash prussiate Soya oil	Cloves Cream of tartar Fenugreek seed Lemon oil Palm oil	Acetone Menthol (synthetic) Peppermint oil (Amer.) Shellac (T.N., spot) Tansy oil

### Cablegram

NEW YORK, July 28.—Business is fair. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$13.75 per lb., and senega to 63c. per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha is cheaper at \$4.50, and Mexican sarsaparilla has declined to 42c.; copaiba is lower at 44c. per lb. Mercurial salts have advanced; calomel is \$1.51; corrosive sublimate, \$1.21; red precipitate, \$1.62; and white precipitate, \$1.72 per lb.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR for July-August shipment is quoted at 3s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during January 1926 amounted to 61,087 lb. (£431), against 47,569 lb. (£383) in January 1925.

ANTIMONY.—English refined high-grade is still £74 10s. to £75, and there is more life in Chinese regulus, which is decidedly more firmly held, owing to political disturbances in China. For guaranteed shipments terms

have been bid up to £57 c.i.f. Holders on the spot are asking £61 to £62. Chinese crude is still neglected, spot value being about £40, and c.i.f. terms for shipment £32.

CARAWAY SEED.—The new Dutch crop is officially reported to be two-thirds of a normal, owing to a poor yield. In consequence new crop for August-September shipment is about 5s. per cwt. higher at 31s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and old crop for prompt shipment is rather less.

CASCARA SAGRADA still commands interest, and has a rising tendency. Spot holders early in the week quoted 62s. 6d. for 1924 peel, but 65s. was asked on Wednesday. Sellers of 1926 peel to arrive quote 57s. c.i.f., with buyers at 55s. c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Prices of the new crop are not yet available, and in consequence of reports that it will be short, Belgian dealers are asking higher prices for old crop.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet and the turn easier, with spot offering at from 9d. to 9½d. per lb. as to quality. Sellers of August-October shipment quote 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended July 24 were nil, and the deliveries 681, leaving a stock of 13,026 bales, against 11,748 bales in 1925 and 26,087 bales in 1924. Up to July 24 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 9,759, against 8,957 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 10,933, against 12,213 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 24 that the market is unaltered at 105s. to 107s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten quality.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 20s. 9d. per cwt. for July-September delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 13s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for July-September delivery, 13s. 6d. per cwt. Pearl starch for July-September delivery is 13s., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt shipment. Dutch maize starch crystals is 20s. on the spot, and American for July-September delivery is 19s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. as to quality. American canary for July-September delivery is 17s. 3d., and white for July-September 17s. per cwt., ex store, London.

DAMIANA LEAVES are steady with more inquiry at 11d. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward.

ERGOT.—Spanish on the spot is quoted at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., and Russian at 3s. 7½d. spot.

EUONYMUS BARK is slow of sale at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

GINGER quiet. West African is quoted at 37s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for July-August shipment at 33s. 6d. c.i.f. Japanese on the spot is 60s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA is steady, with natural Kordofan sorts offering on the spot at 49s. per cwt., and cleaned at 51s.; to arrive, 43s. c.i.f. and 45s. c.i.f. is quoted respectively.

HENNA LEAVES are scarce, and for genuine Egyptian leaf 47s. 6d. per cwt. is wanted for a small lot. Native ground powder, which is usually adulterated, is 42s. 6d. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS remains at 23s. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 21s. 6d. to 22s. c.i.f. is quoted.

LYCOPodium.—Treble-sifted old crop is quoted at 7s. 6d. per kilo to come forward. New crop for August shipment is slightly higher.

MENTHOL remains firm with spot sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 19s. per lb., and afloat at 18s. c.i.f. For shipment, July-August is 18s. 3d., October-December 16s. 9d., and January-March 16s. c.i.f.

MERCURY is very steady but on the quiet side, with buyers at about £15 7s. 6d. per bottle, at which a few lots are reported to have been disposed of. The position remains largely under the influence of the limited imports. Demand in America was reported rather better, and it is anticipated that an increased business will be coming forward in the near future. First-hand offers from the Continent are very restricted. Export business here is slow, and consumption is rather below the normal in this country.



**PATCHOULI LEAVES** are again dearer, being quoted at around 81s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for July-September shipment.

**PEPPER** is slightly easier on balance. Fair black Singapore is 10d. spot, and June-August shipment 9½d. c.i.f. (value). Lampong on spot is 10d.; May-July shipment has been sold at 9½d. to 9½d., June-July and July-August 10d., August-October 8d. to 7½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry spot 11½d., and Alleppy spot 10½d. per lb. White Muntok is easy at 1s. 4½d. spot; August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d. c.i.f. Singapore is 1s. 4½d. spot, and August-October 1s. 2d. c.i.f.

**RUBBER** is practically unchanged, although a fair amount of business has been done. The great struggle between the rival forces each afternoon on Mincing Lane is now attracting attention from most of the other markets. At 3.30 p.m. there is considerably more business passing than during the whole day, and although importers have sold fair quantities of spot rubber in order to keep the market below an average, to insure the 20 per cent. cut, there have up to the present been very keen buyers, chiefly from America. The average price to-day stood at a fraction over 1s. 9d. per lb., so that the market must fall at least ¼d. per lb. during Thursday and Friday to secure the reduction of 20 per cent. in the standard production. Stocks last week were again increased by 1,128 tons, and the London stock now stands at 27,850 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and July, 1s. 8½d.; August, 1s. 8½d.; October-December, 1s. 9d. per lb.

**SEEDS.**—The seed market, in common with many others, continues without animation, and prices are unchanged since our last report. **CANARY SEED.**—Mazagan has sellers at 22s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 20s. 6d. quoted c.i.f. New crop Saffi is offered at 21s. spot, Larache 22s., good bold Spanish 34s., and small 25s. **CUMIN SEED.**—Maltese is 32s. 6d. for old crop, and 40s. c.i.f. quoted for new crop for forward shipment. Morocco is 32s. 6d. to 35s. spot and 35s. c.i.f. for new. **ANISE.**—Spanish, 50s.; Russian, 42s. 6d.; Levant, 40s. **CORIANDER SEED.**—Morocco, 14s. 6d. on the spot, and 12s. 9d. is quoted c.i.f. for new crop. **DILL SEED.**—20s. per cwt. **FENUGREEK SEED.**—Morocco is 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. spot, and 10s. 6d. c.i.f. for new crop for forward shipment. **HEMPSEED.**—Manchurian, 16s. per cwt. **LINSEED.**—Mazagan, 20s. on the spot, and 18s. 6d. c.i.f. for new crop. **MUSTARD SEED.**—English is 57s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

**SENEGA** shows a further advance, with dealers operating more freely. Spot sales have been made at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.; to arrive new crop has also been sold at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., but on Wednesday 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. c.i.f. was quoted.

**SHELLAC** is lower, spot value of usual standard TN orange quality being from 127s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 145s. to 200s., superfine 220s. to 260s., and AC cakey 130s. To arrive, TN for July-August shipment is 111s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Futures have met a small demand, August delivery selling at 122s. 6d. to 124s., October 123s. to 124s. 6d., and December 120s. to 122s. Calcutta spot is rs. 50.

**SENNA PODS.**—There are buyers of good natural hand-picked Alexandrian pods, but nothing is obtainable. Fair average quality little brownish is 3s. 9d., and ordinary brownish 2s. 3d. per lb. In consequence, more attention has been paid to Tinnevely pods, ordinary dark selling at 5d. per lb. upwards, and fair to good 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.

**SQUILL.**—New crop is offered at 18s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for fair colour, but not white.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Belgian is scarce with a limited quantity offering at 167s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. New crop will not be available until October.

**WAX, VEGETABLE.**—Japanese is steady at 100s. per cwt. on the spot, and for August-September shipment 79s. c.i.f. is quoted.

**WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES** are obtainable at 4½d. per lb. on the spot.

**YERBA SANTA** is quoted at 6½d. per lb. c.i.f.

## Essential Oils

THERE are few price changes this week, and demand is slow. Lemon oil is slightly easier, Cassia is dearer to arrive, American peppermint is cheaper, and there is little authentic news of the new crop, for which high prices are mentioned. Bourbon geranium is dearer in francs, but there is very little inquiry.

**ANISE (STAR).**—"Red Ship" on the spot is steady at 2s. 10d. per lb.

**BERGAMOT** is about steady at 23s. 6d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive for 37 to 38 l.a.

**CAJUPUT** on the spot is quiet at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. A 10-case lot is offered at 2s. 5d.

**CAMPOR.**—Japanese is steady at 60s. per cwt. In cases 62s. 6d. is quoted. Brown oil is also 60s.

**CASSIA** is dearer for 80 to 85 c.a. at 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot sellers quote 8s.

**CITRONELLA.**—Ceylon on the spot is steady at 1s. 7d. per lb. and 1s. 6d. c.i.f. for shipment. Java oil is quiet at 2s. 5d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive.

**CLOVE.**—English distilled is unchanged at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

**CINGERGRASS** is scarce on the spot. For shipment, 7s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked.

**LAVERDER.**—Distillation of French cultivated has been in progress for over a week. The main distillation of ordinary does not commence for a few weeks. Prices are already being discussed, and it is anticipated that the large carry-over stocks from last crop will be an important factor in fixing values.

**LEMON.**—Lower quotations have been made from the source at from 7s. to 7s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot sales have been made at from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. as to brand.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Cochin is firm at 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot 3s. 7½d. is quoted.

**LIME.**—West Indian distilled is steady at 27s. per lb. Hand-pressed is 35s.

**ORANGE.**—Sicilian sweet is slow of sale at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. *Bitter* is quoted at 8s. 9d. c.i.f. West Indian sweet is offered at 8s. to 8s. 3d.

**PALMAROSA** is dull at 9s. 6d. per lb. in original pots.

**PATCHOULI.**—Penang remains scarce and firm at from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to grade.

**PEPPERMINT.**—The activity in Japanese dementholised has subsided for the moment, and the spot market for Kobayashi-Suzuki is quiet but steady at 10s. 6d. per lb. at which sales have been made. For shipment, July-August is 11s., October-December 9s. 3d., and January-March, 1927, 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. In American tin oil, sellers in the Western States continue very strong in their ideas of value, but dealers prefer to wait developments, which may eventuate in a fortnight or so. There has been a large increase in the acreage planted and a much larger yield is looked for. We understand that the equivalent of 50s. per lb. has been mentioned as the price in the Middle-West. London current quotations are made at cheaper rates at 58s. per lb., ex warehouse, and for prompt shipment 57s. 6d. c.i.f. to 58s.

**ROSEMARY.**—Spanish oil is steady on the spot at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

**SPEARMINT.**—American is dearer at 32s. 6d. per lb. in case-lots on the spot, and sales are reported in other directions at 35s. It is stated that increased peppermint acreage has resulted in smaller plantings of spearmint. Present stocks are small.

**SPIKE.**—Distillation of the new crop Spanish has now commenced, and importers anticipate that, this year, the amount distilled will be greatly diminished. The demand during the year now concluding, since last crop, has been one of the lowest recorded, and the carry-over is considerable. The effect of a reduced output, therefore, will not be felt for some months, when prices may improve. On the spot, values are about steady at from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per lb. as to quantity for good quality.

**SASSAFRAS.**—American natural is steady at 4s. per lb. on the spot and less for quantity.

**TANSY.**—American is cheaper at 27s. 6d. per lb., ex warehouse.

**WORMSEED.**—American on the spot is cheaper in some directions at from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot sellers quote 22s.

**WORMWOOD.**—American is quoted at 32s. 6d. per lb., ex warehouse.

The following arrivals have taken place in London from the countries indicated during the period July 22 to 23 (inclusive):—Cananga (Holl.), 1 cs.; caraway (Ger.), 3 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 10 cs.; caccie (Fr.), 5 cs.; citronella (Br. Ind.) 5 dm., (Jv.) 25 dm., (Guat.) 11 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 19 cs. 63 dm.; geranium (Réun.) 2 dm., (Fr.) 1 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.), 1 cs.; juniper berry (It.), 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 8 x ½ cs.; 100 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 6 dm.; (Jv.) 1 cs.; lime (Can.) 11 cs., (It.) 2 cs.; orange (It.),



8 cs., 10 cs.; palmarosa (Jv.) 1 cs.; patchouli (Straits) 5 cs., (Seych.) 1 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 60 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs., (U.S.) 4 cs.; rose (Fr.), 1 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 2 dm.; spearmint (U.S.), 4 cs.; spike (Sp.), 2 dm.; wormwood (U.S.), 1 cs.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

FAIRLY steady conditions continue, although in some directions competition has become rather acute. Business has been on a very limited scale. There are no outstanding changes to record.

ACETANILIDE remains quiet at last week's cheaper prices of about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

ADRENALIN.—Natural is quoted at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., and synthetic at 4s. 6d. per gram.

AMIDOPYRIN remains flat at about 12s. per lb., and slightly less for quantities.

ASPIRIN.—There has not been much business doing and prices are keen: quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARBITONE remains flat and the quoted price of 9s. per lb. is weak.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady at unchanged prices, with a fair business. British, B.P., 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works; Continental, practically free from chlorine, 3s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steady at about 3s. 3d. per lb. for five-kilo parcels.

BROMIDES are unchanged and prices are steady, while business remains quiet: ammonium, about 2s. 3d. per lb., in cases; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., is slightly firmer at about 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady with a fair business being done; quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb., and a shade less for large quantities.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unchanged, with occasional business at about 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for duty-paid crystals.

CITRATES.—Potassium citrate B.P. is quoted at from 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d., and sodium citrate B.P.C. 1923 at from 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Conditions have been fairly bright this week, with a fair volume of business: quotations were steady at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. remains flat, with dealers offering at about 1s. 10d. per lb., in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slow of sale at about 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is fairly steady, but not at all active, with dealers' prices about 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Prices depend upon the quality, but the average rates are about 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. for fair quantities. Business has not been of much account.

HYDROQUINONE has been moving in fair quantity, with dealers' prices unchanged at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers' prices for quantities in demijohns are unchanged at about 2s. 3d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £41 per ton, net.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC).—English make is cheaper at from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE meets with no great demand with prices for quantities in demijohns at about 1s. 4½d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is still flat at about 15s. 9d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR is unchanged: German, B.P., 62s. 6d. to 64s.; Dutch, B.P., 68s. to 70s. per cwt., in cases.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady but rather quiet at about 1s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but very quiet: quoted at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Dealers' prices continue to be mentioned at about 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per lb., and perhaps a shade less would be taken for large quantities to arrive.

PHENAZONE remains quiet at about 6s. per lb., and something less for quantities.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN continues quiet but fairly steady, with the general offer in the region of 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains quiet at 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in drums, according to quantity.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains flat at about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is easy for quantities at about 5s. 3d. per lb. Business has fallen off of late.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) has slackened off lately, but prices are fairly steady as quoted at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., according to quantity. British makers' prices are competitive. Technical, 10¾d. per lb.

SALOL is unchanged, with the market very quiet at about 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Dealers are offering spot at about 1s. 8d. per lb., but much cheaper prices are mentioned for large quantities to arrive.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains flat and is easy as quoted at 10s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Prices are being cut for the limited business about: B.P. crystals, 1s. 9d.; B.P. powder, about 1s. 9d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is dull and irregular, with the average price about 10s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* is steady as quoted at 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., in kegs; about 2s. 10d. per lb. for small parcels.

TARTAR EMETIC is unchanged, with little inquiry; technical, 43 to 44 per cent., about 1½d. per lb.; to arrive, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—Fair seasonable business continues and prices are steady at about 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for spot and forward, for foreign crystals of B.P. quality.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady, but in very little demand at about 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL is quoted at about 12s. per lb. for B.P. fine white; business has been quiet.

VANILLIN.—The position is as reported last week, with quoted prices little guide to actual selling prices: quoted nominally at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following:—Cellulose acetate, £537; coumarin, £200; glycerophosphates, £378; heliotropine, £110; isopropyl alcohol, £130; hydroquinone, £597; phenolphthalein, £151; undescribed chemicals, £2,011.

### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, July 28.

THE only outstanding feature to comment upon is a break in acetone, due to competition between America and the Continent. Other items are much about the same, with the volume of business very limited.

ACETIC ACID is easy, with business quiet: 80 per cent. technical, £37; 80 per cent. pure, £38 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £65 10s., in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton.

ACETONE is nominal, and it may be a week or two before the market settles down. Previously the price was steady in the region of £80 per ton, for B.G.S., in drums. To-day probably about £68 would be accepted, and still lower prices may be reached.

ALUM.—Lump is £8 15s. per ton, in casks, spot; prices are steady, but business is slow; cheaper to arrive.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has been moving in small quantities, but prices are being cut very fine: dealers quote grey galvanising at about £22 per ton, in casks, spot; cheaper to arrive in quantities.

AMMONIA.—Anhydrous continues to meet with small business on spot, with prices steady at about 1s. 1½d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; cheaper prices for contracts.

ARSENIC has been in small demand at from £13 to £13 5s. per ton for white Cornish, f.o.r. mines. There is practically no foreign offering here.

BARIUM CHLORIDE remains quiet, with dealers cutting prices: spot, 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, about £9 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

BARYTES is steady at £3 7s. 6d. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quantity and quality.

COPPER SULPHATE is quiet and featureless, export business being slow as usual at this time of the year, and f.o.b. terms for casks range from £23 5s. up to about £24 per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR shows no change, with only small business being done: dealers quote B.P. at 76s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.



EPSOM SALT remains very quiet, with spot parcels of commercial quality quoted at about £5 2s. 6d. per ton, in single bags; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE continues very quiet, and prices, although unchanged at £40 per ton, for 40 per cent. by volume, are very unsteady and easy for quantities.

FORMIC ACID continues firm, but not very active: 85 per cent., £52 10s.; 90 per cent., £54 per ton, in carboys, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT remains flat, commercial quality offering in single bags at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate brown, £41 10s.; white, £43 10s. per ton, spot. Red lead, imported, £39, c.i.f. London. White, dry, £39 5s.; ground in oil, £40 15s., c.i.f. London. Much higher prices again this week, with the market closing very strong. Business is slow.

LITHOPONE continues in fairly active demand, with dealers' prices for best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal from £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks, according to quantity.

OXALIC ACID remains dull, about 3½d. per lb. spot.

POTASH CAUSTIC continues steady, but not at all active; 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums, £27 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains dull: 88 to 92 per cent. solid is £27 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent. is £26 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is unchanged, with business dull: powder, 3½d.; crystals, 4d. per lb., in kegs.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is moving slowly, with prices cut very fine: large quantities in 2-cwt. drums at about 5½d. per lb.; smaller lots, from 5½d. to 6d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is steadier this week, although business remains distinctly quiet: spot quoted at about 7d. per lb., in casks.

SAL AMMONIAC.—There is still but poor business, and prices are being badly cut: dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

SODIUM ACETATE continues firm, with supplies well booked up; spot and forward is from £20 15s. per ton and upwards.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers are doing fairly well, with prices unchanged and steady: pea crystals, £15 7s. 6d. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, in casks, £9 per ton. British makers' price for pure crystals for home consumers, about £15 10s. per ton, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is steady but nominal on a neglected market: 96 per cent., £13; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is unchanged, with 100 per cent. basis quoted at about £21 10s. per ton, and 22s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains slack with dealers quoting 60 to 62 per cent. solid at £11 and broken at £12 per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is very steady with a moderate inquiry. American crude, delivered Manchester, is quoted £5 17s. 6d. per ton, and refined is from £12 to £12 5s. for Sicilian flowers, and £10 to £10 5s. for roll, delivered London warehouses.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions continue abnormal owing to lack of supplies due to the coal strike. Most prices are nominal. The position may be relieved a little by the Dyestuffs Committee granting licences to permit imports of such products as aniline salt and oil. ANILINE oil is now quoted at about 9½d. to 10d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid; supplies are lacking and values are nominal. ANILINE SALT, 9½d. to 10d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid; prices nominal; material very scarce. BETANAPHTHOL continues nominal at about 1s. per lb., with very little material available. TOLUOL is scarce in supply and is nominal; pure, about 2s. to 2s. 3d.; commercial 90's, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is nominal, with nothing to offer: pure, not quoted; commercial, 2s. 9d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals continue steady as quoted at 4½d. to 5d. per lb., f.o.b., in quantities; business, however, is poor. CRESYLIC ACID.—It is difficult to locate supplies in any quantity: prices are nominal: pale 97 to 99 per cent., 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon, f.o.b. in quantities. CREOSOTE OIL is again dearer with very little about: ex works, 6½d. to 7d.; f.o.b., 7½d. to 7¾d. per gallon, in quantities. NAPHTHALENE is firmer: dealers quote flakes at £14 15s.; powder, £13; balls, £14 17s. 6d.; crystals, £12 15s. per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady but very quiet: one-ton lots, £47 in drums, ex wharf; cheaper for quantities to arrive. PYRIDINE is steady but very quiet: quoted at 17s. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH shows a further big advance in the nominal price: quoted firm at 85s. to 87s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY slow markets throughout are reported, the exceptions being turpentine, and, to some extent, linseed oil. Cotton, palm, coconut, and acid oils have been very flat for some weeks. ACID OILS remain quiet and easy as quoted: coconut, palm kernel, 41s.; groundnut, 37s.; soya, 32s. 6d. spot. CASTOR is fairly steady, but still quiet: pharmaceutical, 49s.; first pressings, 44s.; second pressings, 43s. per cwt. in barrels on spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Business remains poor, and prices about the same: deodorised, spot, 53s. 6d.; Ceylon, 45s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 51s. c.i.f. COTTON is quiet and easy: deodorised, 50s.; common edible, 48s.; soap-making, 45s. 6d.; crude, 42s. 3d. spot. GROUNDNUT is unchanged and dull: deodorised, 55s. spot; crude Oriental, 51s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is very quiet: deodorised, 48s. 3d.; crude, about 45s. 6d. spot. PALM shows a further slight reduction, and the market has remained quiet throughout: Lagos, 37s. 3d.; softs, 37s. 3d.; mediums, 37s. 9d.; hards, 37s. 9d.; bleached, 40s. 4½d. spot. RAPE is steady but very quiet: refined, 55s.; crude, 53s. spot. SOYA is steadier but not in much demand: deodorised, 45s.; crude, 41s. 9d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Higher prices are registered on the week, but the market closes quiet and rather unsteady. On spot, 36s. 3d.; August, 35s.; September-December, 35s. 3d.; January-April, 35s. 3d. Boiled oil, spot, 37s. 6d. Hull, on spot, 35s. 4½d.; August, 35s. 4½d.; September-December, 35s. 3d.; January-April, 35s. 7½d. TURPENTINE.—There has been a further advance, chiefly in response to strong American advices, but the consumptive demand here is hesitating at the higher level of values; the prices reacted considerably on Tuesday, closing at 62s. 6d. per cwt., but on Wednesday spot advanced to 64s. and 65s. for July-December. Last week's deliveries were large, amounting to 2,235 barrels, this making a total of 66,671 barrels since January 1. Actual stocks show an increase to 13,666 barrels, and including the quantities landed and afloat the visible supply was returned at 18,241 barrels. This compares with 28,031 barrels at the same date last year. In regard to RESIN, stocks are increasing only slowly in America. At present high prices there is very little inducement to ship unsold parcels. This therefore explains the persistent scarcity of supplies at this end. C.i.f. terms for American stand at 28s. 9d. for B/D, 30s. 7½d. for E. to M., and 33s. for N-W-W. quality. Spot terms command about 9d. per cwt. over these rates, except for the top grade, which is scarce and commands extreme figures. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is dearer as quoted at 71s. spot, but there is little business about.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Conditions show little change on the week, and business has been poor. Lubricating oils are weak, and may cheapen a little before long. BENZOL.—Conditions are as reported last week; production at the works continues very limited, and quoted prices are nominal: standard motor, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is unchanged, and market quiet: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE are fairly steady but quiet: wax, 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is quoted at about £26 5s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS continue very steady: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS, PETROLEUM JELLIES, and SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are all as quoted in last week's issue (p. 186). LUBRICATING OILS.—There has been no actual change in spot prices, but as quoted the market is easy, and shipment conditions are also inclined to weaken. On spot, £10 10s. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £13 to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 5s. to £33 15s. 9d. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

### English Herb Crops

W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., who have made a survey of the peppermint and lavender districts in Surrey, write as follows:—

PEPPERMINT.—The very bad weather during the spring seriously affected the plants, and while some cultivations have made a fair recovery we think we are not unduly pessimistic in saying that the crops are generally poor. Some farmers planted out early this year, and harvesting will take place earlier than last year. The freshly-planted



ops have not done very well. We estimate that in Surrey ere are about 60 acres under peppermint, and possibly e yield of oil may average somewhere about 15 lb. r acre.  
LAVENDER.—Crops have a very good appearance, and the roage is about the same as last year.  
CHAMOMILE.—The crop will be fair, but the acreage under ltivation is very small indeed.

Canadian Honey in Denmark

ANADIAN honey is being introduced into the Danish market, it the sale is still small. There are only a few firms porting honey, and most of these have connections with roducers in Cuba, California, France and New Zealand, it as Canadian honey becomes better known the demand ould increase, says "Commercial Intelligence Journal," otal imports of honey into Denmark in 1924 amounted to 2,500 lb. of a total value of 355,000 kroner. Germany, e United States, Great Britain, Holland Chile and France ere the chief sources of supply. The Canadian returns ow an export to Denmark in that year of 24,428 lb. of ney valued at \$2,671. The duty on honey imported into enmark is 10 öre per kilo. The chief demand is for light er honey in 25-kg. tins, packed two tins to a case, but ney is also imported in 10-lb. tins and smaller packages. anish honey is retailed in tins of 3 lb. (metric), 6 lb. etric), and 9 lb. (metric).

Gambier Cultivation

HE high prices which gambier has reached in the last two ars have served to attract the attention of planters in alaya and Sumatra to the possibility of the successful ultivation of this plant as a catch crop on rubber or oil alm plantations. There is a large world demand for ambier as a tannin substance, but also a considerable local emand in the East as a masticatory, with the result that ly a proportion of the amount produced is exported. In ava, where the plant is fairly widely cultivated, exports are nificant, and to meet the local demand gambier is ported from the outer islands. The principal exporting ountries are Sumatra and Malaya, and the chief consuming ountries India, the United Kingdom, and the United States f America. Exports from Malaya in 1925 amounted to 716 tons, valued at about £300,000. In 1923 Sumatra ported 5,007 tons, valued at £48,845 (the market price in at year being far lower), of which 1,974 tons were exported o Singapore and Penang for re-export. It is estimated that o world demand for gambier is about 25,000 tons per num.

Indian Drug and Chemical Imports

DURING the calendar year 1925 the total imports of drugs nd medicines into India amounted in value to Rs. 186 lakhs, against Rs. 178 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of camphor declined from 25 ½ 22 lakhs, and of assia lignea from 10 to 9 lakhs. The imports of asafetida so declined from 3½ lakhs to 2½ lakhs. On the other hand, he imports of patent medicines increased from 23½ to 26½ lakhs, of quinine salts from 26½ to 31½ lakhs, and the other orts from 88 to 92 lakhs. The imports of chemicals and hemical preparations during the year amounted in value o Rs. 193 lakhs, against 214 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of acids amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs, almost the same s the previous year, though the quantity declined from 2,760 cwt. to 10,950 cwt. The imports of sulphur declined rom 275,000 cwt. to 246,000 cwt., of sodium carbonate from 42,000 cwt. to 776,000 cwt., but the imports of caustic soda ncreased from 104,000 cwt. to 183,000 cwt. Potassium ompounds also increased from 22,000 cwt. to 32,000 cwt., and agnesium compounds from 100,000 cwt. to 110,000 cwt. Bleaching powder increased from 59,000 to 62,000 cwt. The otal exports of drugs and medicines from India to foreign ountries amounted in value in 1925 to 36 lakhs, a decline f Rs. 71,000 compared with the previous year.

Developments in the Fertiliser Trade

THE world trade in fertilisers is reviewed by Otto Wilson n "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" for April p. 401). Though this is written from an American view-oint, there is important information therein as regards ure possibilities in European industries connected with e production of fertilisers. A conspicuous development of he post-war period is the striking advance of the German ynthetic nitrogen industry, which has forged ahead of atural nitrates from South America. Though several ountries outside Germany have discontinued air-fixation rocesses since the coming of peace, the nitrogen content f the total world production of synthetic nitrogen products vas 430,000 tons in 1925, whilst the Chilean nitrate marketed

was 377,000 tons. The offering of both synthetic and natural itrogenous fertilisers was absorbed without lowering prices, so that the inevitable struggle to see which will be displaced when the market has not room for both has been postponed. It is uncertain whether Chile can hold its own in sharp competition even if the present export duty of 3.38 pesos gold per metric quintal is removed and production costs reduced by more economical working of deposits. During the fertiliser year ended May 1926 the nitrogen products synthesised in Germany are estimated at 400,000 tons of nitrogen. The export trade is being actively pushed, sales of ammonium sulphate produced by the Haber process being 334,380 tons in 1925, treble that of 1924. The chief buyers were:—

Exports of German Ammonium Sulphate to		Metric Tons
Japan	...	142,609
Netherlands	...	88,620
Denmark	...	38,436
Spain	...	19,253
Czecho-Slovakia	...	13,799
United States	...	16,415
Cuba	...	11,435

The large hole in the Chile export trade has been filled to a considerable extent by much larger shipments to the United States. However, there are four synthetic nitrogen plants in operation in the United States with a daily output of 50 tons, and others are expected to come into operation this year, raising the daily production to 100 tons. In addition, U.S. imports of cyanamide from Canada in 1925 amounted to 98,000 tons (value \$4,689,000). The chief event in the potash trade has been the agreement of May 1925 between German and French potash producers, by which the export market is divided as to 70 per cent. to Germany and 30 per cent. to France. So far there has not been any rise in price, though the directorate is in a position to impose whatever prices they choose upon foreign buyers. The potash industry is in a thriving condition, the output for 1925 being 1,225,455 metric tons, compared with 1,110,000 tons in 1913. The Potash Syndicate is pursuing a policy of improving equipment and closing down the less profitable mines, only 90 of the 220 pits opened now being worked. This concentration of production is stated to have materially lowered costs in one of the largest plants by as much as 50 per cent. New potash deposits in Poland are growing in importance, 143,000 tons of crude salts being obtained in the first nine months of 1925, of which 97,000 tons were sylvinite and 45,000 tons kainite. The U.S. exports of phosphate were still lower in 1925 than pre-war figure (except in the case of acid phosphates), and, as before the war, Germany is the largest buyer of phosphate rock, of which 870,000 tons were exported in 1925 from the United States.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex-change	July 21	July 28
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09½—12.10	12.09½—12.10
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42½—20.43½	20.42—20.42½
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	212—213	198—199
Calcutta	Perrup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	865—880	865—885
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.34—18.36	18.34—18.36
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	417—422	438—442
Hong Kong	T.L. \$	—	26½d.—27d.	26½d.—26½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	149½—149½	148½—149
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	23½d.—23½d.	23½d.—23½d.
Lisbon	Escu	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	30.93—30.96	31.72—31.74
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.85½—4.85½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½—4.86½	4.86½—4.86½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	22.14—22.17	22.17—22.19
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	219—220	202½—203½
Singapore	Per dol.	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Sofia	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—680	22.17—22.19
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16—18.16½	18.16—18.17
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.12½—25.13½	25.12—25.13
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.40—34.45	34.38—34.43
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	48 buyers	43—47

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.—Referring to the article on this subject in our issue of July 10 (p. 100), it is pointed out by Mr. J. D. Smith (Freudentheil, Smith & Co.) that Finnmarken oil is produced from cod livers only, and not, as stated, from "livers of mixed fish with a preponderance of cod."





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Chemists and Multiple Shops

SIR,—The multiple shop has come to stay. It is incumbent upon the private retail chemist to awaken to the fact that if he does not bestir himself he will be a back number. Many chemists have tackled the question seriously, and have shown that, so far as they are concerned, the additional competition has not only done them no harm, but has enabled them to build up a bigger business on a surer foundation. In any city or town, and even in some places little more than villages, the multiple chemist has got a footing. The best positions in the principal streets are the ones he always gets. Anything less than the best is of no use to him. In many places the private chemist is relegated to a back street or to an unimportant position. Often he takes it "lying down"—that is, he lets his shop become dirty, untidy and forbidding; the windows are never dressed, but used as a receptacle for showcards, and he appears to accept the second or even third place. There are others, such as those previously referred to, who are determined to show that the backbone of pharmacy is still the private chemist and that the multiple shop cannot crush him out of existence. The method of combating this particular form of competition is the method of the optimist. An optimist is one who finds an opportunity in every difficulty, while a pessimist is one who finds a difficulty in every opportunity. The odds are with the private chemist every time if he will only exert himself. He has a greater opportunity to gain the confidence and trust of his customers than an impersonal limited company. The bedrock on which business is built is confidence. Personality is the foundation of confidence. The private chemist can give personal service; he can always be on the premises ready to deal with any emergency. Service, real and genuine, is one thing that makes one shop better than another. It is the reason why one chemist succeeds and another fails. Prices vary but little, and in any case they are soon forgotten; but service is remembered and is lasting. Another opportunity of making a score that the private chemist has is in his method of dealing with complaints. The customer who comes back to our pharmacy to complain is our best friend, always assuming it is a genuine complaint and not a fictitious one. The customer with a complaint thinks it worth while to come back to tell us of something wrong with the quality of our goods, our service or some other defect, rather than going elsewhere and saying, "I'll never set foot in that shop again." Let us welcome her or him and put right whatever is amiss. The finest advertisement for any pharmacy is a satisfied customer. Again, the private chemist can buy just what he knows will sell in his own district, while the multiple shop has to take, with some exceptions, the goods sent from headquarters. We ought not to stay in our back shops too much, but to try to serve, or at least to speak to, every customer personally. There is no suggestion that we should try to do all the work of the pharmacy; that is a mistake many pharmacists make. A man of this type will do his own books when a clerk at a reasonable salary could relieve him of hours of work, which time might be more profitably spent. We should make a point of keeping in touch with our medical men, and letting them know we are alive and up to date. A new line brought before their notice will remind them of our existence. One other point of vital importance for the small private chemist is not to buy too lavishly for the sake of extra discounts. Generally speaking, it is not worth it. The goods are soiled or out of date before they are disposed of, and the reputation of having old stock is difficult to overcome. Money in the bank is much more valuable than stock on your shelves. If it is in the bank, we can get an extra discount for ready cash, which is far more businesslike. There is a distinct place in the community for the private chemist, the man who has the confidence of his townsmen,

whose word is as good as his bond, and whose advice will be taken when any purchases have to be made at a pharmacy. Personality is the acid test of any chemist and at the same time his greatest asset.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTIN LINCOLN.

### Insurance Testing Scheme

SIR,—Your editorial article on the Insurance testing scheme (*C. & D.*, July 17, p. 132) shows in a conclusive manner how easy it is to lay down standards of quality on paper (frequently based on laboratory experiments which cannot be reproduced on a commercial scale), and how difficult it is to keep up to them under ordinary everyday working conditions. In the case of dressings it is not even consistent with the elementary ideas of justice to compel a man to purchase goods in sealed packets, to deliver them unopened in the same packets in which he receives them, and then to hold him responsible for any slight discrepancy in their quality. It may be, as you say, that in some cases the manufacturer has credited the chemist with the amount of the fine, but the loss in these matters does not always end with the actual sum of money deducted; there is the time and expense incurred in attending the inquiry, the worry of the affair to the chemist involved, and the bad mark which goes to the debit of his reputation account. Even in the case of some B.P. preparations it is impossible to make them so that they comply with the letter of the tests laid down, and some drug houses note this by a small label indicating the fact. The question of warranty here is useless. The panel pharmacist at the moment appears to be in a hopeless predicament; he cannot manufacture his own lint and bandages, and even if he could there is no reason to suppose that he could guarantee 100 per cent. quality any more than the present makers who devote their business lives to this work, so that the only thing he can do is to carry on, trusting to luck.

Faithfully yours,

BORICATED (19/7).

SIR,—After all that has been written about the delinquencies and inaccuracies of chemists in their work of dispensing Insurance medicines, it is rather refreshing to come across a case in which it appears that the analyst was wrong while the chemist was right. After reading the report of the meeting of the Huddersfield Committee (*C. & D.* July 3, p. 24) one cannot help feeling that the infallibility of analysts, which in some quarters has been taken for granted, has had something of a blow, and that there may be more considerate treatment of chemists in future. Pharmacists are in this (as in other matters) always in the position of suspected persons, presumed to be in the wrong; and this is a perversion of English law, which assumes that a man is innocent until he is definitely proved to be guilty.—Yours truly,

TESTED (12/7).

### What has Pharmacy to Offer?

SIR,—As a chemist of many years' experience, and one who has trained some dozens of apprentices, I am often asked: "What prospects does pharmacy offer?" It is indeed a difficult question to answer, and I feel sure that opinions vary very much, even among the members of our own craft. I believe that pharmacy offers better prospects now than ever it did; but it demands far more than it used to from those who wish to attain success. I am a great believer in higher education, but not only in the academic sense of the word; to be successful in these days a sound business knowledge is essential, and very few chemists seem to realise it. There are more inexperienced and inefficient members in our craft to-day than there have ever been; consequently there is plenty of room for youngsters who are properly trained and thoroughly qualified to make the very most of their opportunities. Many of the older generation are first-class chemists, but very few are keen business men, while for the last ten or twelve years the majority of entrants to pharmacy seem to lack both pharmaceutical skill and business ability. There seems to be so many back-door entrances that it is little wonder the standard has been lowered.

Yours faithfully,

A PRACTICAL CHEMIST (21/7).



### Memories of Garlic

SIR,—Recent reflections of "Xrayser III" on the subject of garlic bring back to both my mental and nasal organs vivid memories of scenes, and smells, in other climes than ours. The odour of garlic seems to increase and grow as one travels south. A very good sample can be found so near home as Paris by anyone who will take the trouble to get up early enough to travel on the Metro about five or six o'clock in the morning; he will wedge himself into a mass of humanity struggling to work in packed carriages which beat even the London ones for crush, and he will receive a first taste of garlic which will last him for some time. If he then journeys further south, say, to Marseille, and boards a tramcar from the station to the quay, he will receive a sample with a more developed flavour which will enable him to appreciate its truly penetrating qualities; while if he is willing to cross over to the shores of Africa and land at such a port as Tunis, stroll into the town and linger outside one of the little native cafés or eating houses, he will receive such a dose that the mere mention of the word "garlic" will bring back his travels to the end of his life:—All round the Mediterranean the inhabitants have a peculiar relish for the flavour of garlic; even the fowls and cattle seem to eat it or get it mixed with their food, as frequently when eating eggs or meat there is a distinct taste of it even when there is no possibility of it having been put in purposely. If the Englishman wishes to travel in more sunny countries he must be prepared to put up with this minor discomfort.—Yours, etc.,

ALLIUM (27/7).

### Legal Queries

*T. H.* (10/7).—There is no change in the method of purchasing picric acid, only a concession that in place of the wet acid a chemist may keep a limited amount of dry acid.

*Nunquam* (24/7).—There are no restrictions on the manufacture and sale of surgical dressings, except those which contain scheduled poison. In these cases the wholesaler is required to label the packages "poison," and the retailer must be qualified under the Pharmacy Acts.

*J. H. C.* (15/7).—To make a cinchona wine that would be regarded by the Board of Customs and Excise as medicinal it should, on the model of vin. quinae, contain the equivalent quantity of quinine. Such a wine would be unpleasant to take, as it would contain about 1 oz. of liquid extract of cinchona in a pint. Mist. vini gall. cannot be sold over the counter without risk, as it might be difficult always to prove that it was required for "lame and distempered" persons.

*Rador* (24/7) carries on business in a mining district, and, owing to the strike, trade is bad. Is he entitled to suspend an apprentice during the strike or, alternatively, to terminate the apprenticeship? No indentures of apprenticeship have been signed, but it is understood that the lad is serving his time. [In our view, the circumstances do not provide any legal justification for either interrupting or terminating the contract, assuming that it is, in fact, one of apprenticeship and not merely one of service.]

*W. G.* (19/7).—You cannot carry on business in Northern Ireland as a pharmaceutical chemist (compounder of prescriptions) unless there is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist registered as superintendent of the limited company. The superintendent must personally conduct the business or have under him a qualified pharmaceutical chemist as assistant or manager. The same applies to those limited companies carrying on business as druggists (sellers of poison, not compounders), only in this case the superintendent need only be a registered druggist. The process of registering limited companies is explained in the Diary, p. 299.

*J. G. T.* (9/7).—The real point regarding the use of spirit of chloroform upon which rebate has been allowed because it is a medicinal spirit, is that it is clearly

the intention that the article shall be employed for medicinal purposes. As it is it is doubtful whether the Commissioners in ordinary cases have power to follow the spirit to see that the purpose of the rebate was fulfilled. There is no direct power given, so far as we can see, but action might be taken under the general powers possessed by the Commissioners. It is not unlikely that revision of the rebate may be made soon, and probably a bond will be required from the person who receives the rebate. As, however, a considerable reduction is anticipated in the spirit duty in the next Budget, the course of events is not certain.

*T. W. W.* (4/7) holds a lease of combined shop and residential premises. The road in front of the premises is now being made up by the local authority, and the landlord maintains that the road-making charges must be paid by "T.W.W." The lease provides that "the lessee will pay the rent and discharge all rates, taxes, duties, assessments and charges whatsoever whether parliamentary, parochial or of any other description." Who must pay for making up the road? [We should prefer to see the lease before expressing a definite opinion; but it seems probable that "T. W. W." would be held liable to pay for the road-making. If, from the wording of the lease as a whole, it is clear that the rent is to be paid free of all deductions, that fact, in conjunction with the clause quoted would, in our view, suffice to throw the burden upon "T. W. W." As the road was not made up when he took the lease he should have provided against the present imposition. We strongly advise "T. W. W." to consult a solicitor as there may be circumstances which justify a refusal to pay the charges.]

*Nemo* (24/7) bought a house in November last and the tenant refuses to give up possession even of part, although he takes in boarders during the summer. The tenancy is a yearly one and the rent—16s. per week—is paid quarterly. Can "Nemo" obtain possession for his own occupation either of the whole house or of one or two rooms and, in the latter event, how will the rent be arranged? [To obtain possession of the house or part of it, "Nemo" must first give his tenant notice to quit, in accordance with the terms of the tenancy, and afterwards, if the tenant fails to vacate, apply to the County Court for a possession order. If the tenancy is a yearly one and contains no provision to the contrary, it can be terminated only by six months' notice, expiring on an anniversary of its commencement. Unless alternative accommodation is available for the tenant, "Nemo" will not be given possession of the whole house, but the Court might order the tenant to allow him to occupy part of the premises. If, in the latter event, "Nemo" and his tenant fail to agree upon an apportionment of the rent the Court will also determine how much the tenant should pay in respect of the part of the premises left in his occupation.]

*D. & H.* (5/7), in making his return for income-tax, claimed to be allowed to deduct a lump sum for miscellaneous trade expenses. This was questioned, and he was invited to give the items. When he did so, some were disallowed, and he asks if we think this was right. [With two exceptions, the subscriptions to the cattle shows, we think the items ought to have been allowed, although it has to be kept in mind that the definition of an allowable trade expense in income-tax law is an arbitrary one. The rule is that an expense to be allowable must have been solely and necessarily incurred for the purpose of earning the income which is being taxed. The subscriptions to the C. & D. and the P.A.T.A., as well as the cost of the pharmaceutical pocket-book, might well have been allowed under this head. As to the two chief items rejected, the subscription to the British Optical Defence Fund and the infirmary bed endowment fund, we think that, assuming the defence fund is one to supply assistance to members charged with offences in connection with the business, it is clearly an allowable deduction; while as regards the payment to the infirmary, if this carries with it any privilege of treatment for "D. & H.'s" employees it ought equally to be allowed. If it did not carry this privilege, the claim would be difficult to sustain; but, in any case, a letter should be sent to the local inspector of taxes, asking reconsideration of the matter.]

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*L. J. H.* (5/7).—We cannot state from actual knowledge what is the white mixture, other than paint, employed for marking iron plates. It may be one of the enamel varieties thinned with varnish, or a special liquid made with a dry white pigment rubbed to a thin cream with water-glass. A few experiments should enable you to solve the problem, or at least supply a preparation which will answer the requirements of your customer.

*D. C.* (5/7).—SPRAYING CHARLOCK.—The method is to use for each acre 40 gallons of a 4 per cent. solution of copper sulphate, or a 15 per cent. solution of iron sulphate. Weaker solutions are sometimes employed. The weed should not exceed 3 in. in height at the time of spraying, otherwise the remedy is ineffectual.

*W. E.* (5/7).—TEREBENE SPRAY SOLUTION.—This should be made on the lines of the spray solution, for which a formula was given in the *C. & D.*, July 3, p. 34, using terebene in place of or in addition to the pine-needle oil, or formalin.

*O. P.* (5/7).—LIP STICK.—

Benzoated olive oil	...	...	3 <i>viij.</i>
White wax	...	...	5 <i>viiij.</i>
Spermaceti	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Alkannin	...	...	gr. xv.
Cinnamoin	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Oil of jasmine	...	...	3 <i>iss.</i>
Otto of rose	...	...	3 <i>viij.</i>

Melt the wax and spermaceti in the olive oil by heat; dissolve the alkannin in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of this mixture in a test tube and add to the rest. Stir constantly, adding the perfumes last.

*A. W. D.* (6/7).—CLEANING MARBLE STEPS.—The yellow colour of marble door steps can be removed by scrubbing with hydrochloric or oxalic acid and sand, but as the acid has a chemical effect the surface polish will be removed. A monumental mason would be able to restore the whiteness of the marble and repolish it.

*Hicks* (Australia) (6/7).—(1) BUSINESS VALUATION.—The subject was treated in the Commercial Compendium, *C. & D.*, February 14, 1925, p. 251. If there are any points in the article not quite clear we shall be glad to supply further explanation. (2) We have not heard that a new edition of Attfield's "Chemistry" is in preparation.

*P. & W.* (10/7).—AQ. LAVAND. OPT.—The following formula is from the *C. & D.* Price List Formulary:—

Mitcham oil of lavender	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>
Grain musk	...	...	gr. xv.
Oil of bergamot	...	...	3 <i>iss.</i>
Otto of rose	...	...	3 <i>iss.</i>
Oil of neroli	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>
Spirit of nitrous ether	...	...	3 <i>iss.</i>
Triple rose water	...	...	3 <i>xij.</i>
Rectified spirit	...	...	Qv.

Allow to stand six weeks before filtering. If in place of rectified spirit it is desired to use isopropyl alcohol the perfume spirit employed should be isopropyl alcohol 75 volumes, rectified spirit 25 volumes.

*J. W. D.* (13/7).—LEAF IDENTIFICATION.—The leaf you send is indigenous in structure, and apparently belongs to the genus *Yucca*, N.O. *Liliaceae*. It is always risky to attempt to name a plant from the leaf alone, but a comparison may be made of the plant from which it was derived with the illustration in Nicholson's "Gardeners' Dictionary," Vol. IV, p. 233, fig. 238. This may show whether or not the plant from which he obtained the leaf is *Yucca gloriosa*, Linn., var. *recurvifolia*, Salisb. This species has about nine varieties, but the one with marked recurved leaves, as you describe, is the one most likely to resemble the live plant. It is a native of the United States, and was introduced as a species into this country in 1794.

*W. T. S.* (7/7).—The dispensing charge for the mixture you send should be 1s. 6d.

*W. T. S.* (7/7).—MIST. ARTHRITIS, WHITLA.—We can not find a preparation in any of Whitla's books, but possibly Whitla's modification of Scudamore's Mixture (as follows) is intended, this being prescribed for gonorrhea and rheumatism:—

Vin. colchici	...	...	5 <i>iii.</i>
Magnes. sulph.	...	...	3 <i>x.</i>
Magnes. carb.	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Aq. menth. pip.	...	ad	3 <i>xij.</i>

*J. S. C.* (13/7).—CHEMISTS' ACCOUNTS.—So far as we are aware, there is no special text-book published dealing with chemists' accounts. Weddell's book, "How do you stand?" is, we believe, now out of print. We published a complete monograph on the subject on January 1, 1925, in the *C. & D.* Commercial Compendium.

*A. C. M.* (14/7).—SLUG POWDER.—Considering the use to which the article is to be put, we think that the expression "commercial green powder" your customer refers to Paris green (copper aceto-arsenite) or Scheele's green (copper arsenite). The latter is less harmful to foliage, and both are fatal to insects or slugs that ingest the powder.

*J. A. B.* (14/7).—OPTICAL INSURANCE WORK.—The schemes have been arranged in connection with optical benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts, and full details of these were given in the *C. & D.*, II, 1922, p. 640, and *C. & D.*, I, 1923, pp. 224 and 357, at the time when optical benefit started. There have since been some slight modifications, so that for full particulars you should apply to the secretaries of the associations which act as intermediaries, i.e., the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, Clifford's Inn Hall, London, E.C.4 (which body covers the holders of diplomas granted by the Spectacle Makers' Company and the British Optical Association) and the National Association of Opticians, 130 Prince Road, Liverpool.

*L. E.* (14/7).—RETAIL PRICES IN RHODESIA.—There is no general method of stating the relation between chemists' prices in Rhodesia and this country. There are many factors to take into account, such as cost of importing and carriage up country. By comparing costs with the cost prices given in the *C. & D.* Retail Price List it might be possible to arrive at a flat rate percentage addition to the retail prices there given.

*B. & Co.* (15/7).—BOOK ON DOGS.—See *C. & D.* April 4, 1925, p. 222.

*M. G. T.* (15/7).—CLEANING METAL DENTURES.—A good plate powder or jewellers' rouge should be employed at least once a week; on the other days a hard brush with a little soap is sufficient.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1876  
The Newly Qualified

No scene can be more exciting than that of a body of young men, in the fresh vigour of their manhood, contending for honour or for sessional success, and nowhere, save alone excepted, can the spectacle be exhibited on an equal scale with the metropolis. Students of every gradation of capacity hasten thither to commence or finish their intellectual training. London is a strange as well as a splendid centre; no spot offers wider scope, but at the same time wider licence. There the learner may learn under circumstances of supreme advantage, and there the idler may pass his days in idleness, and no one say him nay. Used or misused the season for preparation ends, and the inexorable date of the examination is approached. Familiar are the details of the ordeal: forward come the candidates, timorous or too confident, or calmly self-sustained; others, we are told, reckless of consequences, positively present themselves "to see what things are like." Alike appears the Squire, the man, the transport, or the gentleman who has imbibed his information through the medium of the pillar post. Such are the applicants for qualification, and July has had its heroes and its victims.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Geranium Oil.**—Oil of geranium is the distillate of the leaves of various species of *Pelargonium*. It must not be confused with the so-called Turkish geranium oil, which is the Indian grass oil, palmarosa oil. The principal species used for distillation are *Pelargonium odoratissimum*, *P. capitatum*, *P. graveolens*, and *P. Radula*, as well as numerous hybrid forms. The majority of the species of *Pelargonium* are natives of the dry rocky slopes of South Africa, but they grow much better in plantations in Europe, Algeria and Bourbon. A considerable amount of geranium oil is distilled in the South of France and Algeria, but the principal source of supply is the island of Réunion, which supplies the Bourbon oil. A little is distilled in Spain, Corsica and Italy. It is essential that the plants should be well cultivated if a good yield of oil is to be obtained. One of the most successful fertilisers for the plant is a mixture of sodium nitrate (200), ammonium sulphate (150), superphosphate of lime (300), and potassium sulphate (150). The essential oil is almost entirely confined to the leaves, the flowers being practically odourless. In the South of France the oil is sometimes distilled over rose petals, and the exquisite oil resulting is known as oil of rose-geranium. Oil of geranium is a liquid varying in colour from pale yellow to pale green, and has an exquisite odour of the plant. The principal odour bearers are the ester geranyl tiglate, together with a mixture of free geraniol and citronellol. The following are the characters of the principal varieties of geranium oil (Parry, "Cyclopædia of Perfumery," I, 258):—

	Bourbon	African	French
Specific gravity..	0.888-0.897	0.892-0.904	0.895-0.905
Rotation..	-7°50' to -14°	-6°50' to -12°	7° to -11°
Ref. index ..	1.462-1.4685	1.464-1.472	1.463-1.4665
Esters ..	22-33%	18-30%	20-30%
Total alcohols ..	67-77%	65-78%	70-76%

	Spanish	Corsican	Sicilian
Specific gravity..	0.896-0.907	0.895-0.904	0.894-0.901
Rotation..	-7°20' to -12°	-8° to -11°	-9° to -11°30'
Ref. index ..	1.464-1.4875	1.464-1.468	1.4645-1.4600
Esters ..	26-42%	23-28%	26-35%
Total alcohols ..	65-79%	68-75%	65-77%

Experimental cultivations of geranium have been made in Japan, but without commercial success. A wild geranium growing in the Nilgiris has been distilled and the oil examined by Puran Singh, who found it to contain 40 per cent. of esters. An oil distilled from geranium plants grown in East Africa has been found to be intermediate in properties between normal oil of geranium and palmarosa oil, containing only about 12 per cent. of esters. All varieties of geranium oil are soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. The principal constituent of the oil is the alcohol geraniol. It is largely in the free state, in admixture with a considerable amount of citronellol, and is also combined in the form of its tiglic acid ester. The proportion of geraniol to citronellol varies in different types of geranium oil. In most Spanish oils the citronellol forms about 35 per cent. of the total alcohols, while in African oils only about 20 per cent. of the total alcohols is citronellol. In Bourbon oils the low alcohols occur in about equal quantities. There are present in the oil, besides geraniol and its esters and citronellol, linalol, borneol, amyl alcohol, menthone, citrol and terpenes. Geranium oil is used to a very large extent in high-class perfumery, especially soap perfumery. Adulteration is not common,

but artificial esters and palmarosa oil are sometimes found present. Artificial geranium perfumes are now common, but lack the fragrance of the natural perfume. The principal substances used as the base of the artificial geranium perfumes are diphenyl oxide and diphenylmethane. Diphenyl oxide ( $C_6H_5)_2O$  is a crystalline compound melting at 28°, and prepared by digesting diazobenzene sulphate with phenol. It is a substance with a pleasant odour of geranium with a suggestion of orange and hyacinth. Diphenylmethone is a hydrocarbon, and therefore very stable towards alkali. Its odour is powerful but somewhat coarse, but when dilute may be used successfully in cheap soap perfumery. It is a crystalline substance melting at 27°, and is prepared by the action of zinc dust on a mixture of benzene and benzyl chloride, or by the condensation of benzene with formic aldehyde in the presence of a small amount of sulphuric acid.

**Germany.**—Pending the introduction of a uniform pharmacy law for the whole of Germany, at present under discussion, the practice of pharmacy is regulated by the individual States. However, uniformity exists in regard to the following matters: (1) Pharmaceutical curriculum and examinations; (2) pharmacopœia; (3) medicine tariff; (4) sale of medicaments outside pharmacies; (5) sale of saccharin; (6) traffic in narcotics (opium law); (7) sale of secret remedies. Entrants into the profession are required to possess the matriculation certificate, and after two years' pupillage in a pharmacy have to pass the preliminary examination; this has to be followed by at least one year's service as assistant in a pharmacy in Germany before entering upon the two years' course of study at a university, or at one of the four recognised technical high schools. The candidate is then allowed to sit for the pharmaceutical examination, which is conducted at the university by a commission, appointed by the Government of the State in which the university is situated, consisting of four university professors—botany, chemistry, pharmacy, and physics—and one or two pharmacists. On passing this examination, the candidate has to put in two years' work as a pharmacy assistant, one year of which must be spent in a pharmacy in Germany, before receiving the diploma (Approbation), which is issued by the Government of the State in which he passed the pharmaceutical examination, but is recognised throughout the whole of Germany. The German Pharmacopœia (Deutsches Arzneibuch, fifth edition, 1910) is prepared by the medical and pharmaceutical subcommittees of the Board of Health of the Reich. The medicine tariff, issued every year, is in force throughout the whole of Germany as the sole legal scale of charges for prescriptions, and these may not be exceeded; on the other hand, the Governments of the single States are empowered to fix the rebate on these charges which pharmacists have to grant to sick clubs, or on veterinary prescriptions. The pharmacist has the monopoly of the sale of remedial agents, for which he is personally responsible, and lists have been prepared stating the substances which may be delivered only on a prescription, as well as the conditions regulating the repeating of prescriptions calling for certain specified drugs. However, certain household remedies may be sold outside pharmacies, chiefly by druggists, provided they are not enumerated in the Imperial (respectively Presidential) Orders regulating the sale of medicaments. The use of saccharin in the preparation of beverages, foods, etc., is restricted to persons holding a licence; for domestic use it may be supplied by pharmacists only on a medical practitioner's prescription in amounts not exceeding 50 grams. The importation, exportation and manufacture of opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, their salts, and preparations containing over 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or 0.1 per cent. of diacetylmorphine or cocaine, are placed under the supervision of the Board of Health of the Reich; the necessary licence is issued by the Government of the State in which the person has his residence, after referring the application to the Minister of the Interior of the Reich; pharmacists in business are not required to apply for a licence. Licence holders and pharmacists requiring supplies of any of these narcotics have to apply for a delivery order to the Opium Bureau (Opium-





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stelle), an office attached to the Board of Health of the Reich, and it is only on this delivery order that the wholesaler or manufacturer, whose name is given, is allowed to supply the narcotics, and the amounts thereof, specifically stated in the order. There is no special legislation aimed at pharmaceutical specialties or proprietary medicines—the pharmacist has to make certain that the sale of any preparation coming within this category does not violate any of the regulations for the delivery of medicaments—but the individual States have issued police orders designed to suppress or limit the advertising of certain goods. In addition to these local rules, new uniform regulations, elaborated by the Reichsrat, were adopted throughout Germany in 1925 dealing with the traffic in “secret remedies” (*C. & D.*, 1925, II, p. 690). Three schedules have been drawn up: A contains 112, B 36 preparations, and C covers (1) all remedies against menstrual irregularities, and (2) all remedies for dipsomania. None of the articles enumerated in these three schedules may be publicly advertised or recommended; the name of the article, of the manufacturer, and of the retailer, as well as the price, must be stated on the container as well as on the outside of the package. It is forbidden to mention on the container or wrapper, or to include in the package, or to deliver at the time of sale or otherwise, any recommendations, testimonials, or references, etc., ascribing a curative or preventive action to the preparation. Preparations included in Schedule B may be delivered only on the prescription of a medical practitioner, veterinary surgeon, or dental surgeon. The system of limitation of pharmacies in a fixed ratio to the population—an average of one pharmacy for 10,000 souls—exists throughout Germany. The oldest pharmacies owe their creation to a charter (Privileg) granted by the sovereign to an individual pharmacist and his heirs, in many cases the right to carry on the business was vested in a specifically mentioned site; all these “privileged pharmacies” are freely transferable by heritage or by sale, provided the actual owner is a qualified pharmacist, and the goodwill of these businesses often commands a very high figure. During the past century the various constituent States successively introduced the system of personal concessions (Württemberg 1834, Prussia 1894), i.e., on the death or renunciation of the concessionnaire, the concession, i.e., the right to own the pharmacy, reverts to the State. If a new pharmacy is to be opened, or when a new owner has to be found for a business of this class, the Government of the State in question invites qualified pharmacists to send in their applications, and in practice the applicant with the longest term of service since qualifying—about fifteen to twenty years is the average—receives the concession. If it is a new business the concessionnaire has to defray the cost of acquiring the premises and fitting up the pharmacy, otherwise he has to purchase these at their actual value from his predecessor, or heirs. In many instances a concessionnaire is promoted in time to the ownership of a larger and more lucrative business—that is to say, after holding the concession for a small rural pharmacy, often a new business, for a number of years he is entitled to compete, when the opportunity occurs, for the concession for a pharmacy in a town. A concession is granted only to a citizen of the State within the territory of which the pharmacy is situated, a restriction which does not apply to the purchase, or transfer, of a privileged pharmacy, provided the new proprietor possesses the German diploma. In 1925 the number of pharmacies in Germany totalled 6,213, to which have to be added 92 hospital pharmacies; of these 3,759 were privileged pharmacies, and 165 branch pharmacies, the remainder, 2,289, being non-transferable personal concessions. Prussia heads the list with a total of 3,714 pharmacies (Berlin has 194), followed by Bavaria (Munich 71), with 794, Saxony (Dresden 46) 393, Württemberg (Stuttgart 36) 321, Baden 274, etc. According to the census returns of 1909, there were 6,139 pharmacies in the German Empire, with a total *personnel* of 13,445; proprietors, lessees and managers numbered 6,189;

qualified assistants, 3,745; assistants who had passed the preliminary examination, 1,808; apprentices, 1,703. In several German States an official representation of the profession, owners as well as assistants, is provided for in a Chamber of Pharmacists, while there are numerous societies and associations, the most important being the Deutscher Apotheker-Verein (owners), the Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft (scientific), and the Verband deutscher Apotheker (assistants).

**Ghatti Gum** is obtained from *Anogeissus latifolia*, Wallich, and allied species, growing in India and Ceylon, no attempt being made by the collectors to keep distinct the gums from different trees. The gum occurs in rounded tears or elongated fragments, with dull surface and glass fracture, varying in colour from almost colourless to dark brown. It gives a very viscous mucilage with water, and on this account has been recommended for preparing emulsions. *See also* Acacia.

**Ghee**, or ghi, is the form of butter used throughout India. It is prepared from the butter from the milk of cows or buffaloes by boiling it over a clear fire, skimming it the while, and when all the water has been evaporated, straining it through a cloth. Although disliked by Europeans, it keeps better than ordinary butter. Milk and salt and betel leaf are sometimes added during the operation. An inferior product is made from the curdy residue, mixed with groundnut oil. If rancid, as it often is in the Indian bazaar, it is said to be rendered sweet by boiling it with the leaves of *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn., or horseradish tree. Ghee is one of the commonest articles of diet in India, and enters into the composition of everything eaten by the Brahmins. It is also offered as a sacrifice to idols, which are at times bathed in it. Old ghee has a special reputation as a medicinal agent, and its efficacy as an external application is believed to increase with age. Ghee more than ten years old is the *pūrāna ghrita* of Sanscrit materia medica. It has a strong odour, and the colour of lac. Specimens which have been preserved up to one-hundred years old have an earthy look and are quite dry and hard and nearly inodorous. Ghee is described by Uday Chand Dutt, in the materia medica of the Hindus, 1877, as cooling, emollient, stomachic, increasing the mental powers and improving the voice, and as useful in eye diseases, tympanitis, and painful dyspepsia, also externally for wounds and ulcers. Medicated ghee, the *Ghrita paka* of Sanscrit writers, is made by heating ordinary ghee to drive off contained water, and then adding turmeric juice and boiling with any desired drug until all moisture is evaporated, and then straining through a cloth.

**Gibraltar**.—The Pharmacy Ordinance, 1898, makes it unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding any medicine or drug, or any preparation thereof, or to assume any title purporting to describe him as a dispenser of medicines or drugs in Gibraltar, without having been granted a certificate of registration for that purpose by the Governor. A certificate of registration is granted only on condition that the applicant is qualified to practise medicine or surgery in Gibraltar, or is registered under the Imperial Acts known as the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, or any Act amending the same, or after due examination has obtained a certificate of competency from a board of examiners appointed by the Governor. Provided always that no such person shall be granted a certificate of registration under this Ordinance who is not a subject of His Majesty. A register of prescriptions must be kept in which the consecutive number and date of every medical prescription, the name of the person for whom and of the medical practitioner by whom the same was prescribed, as well as a copy of the prescription have to be inscribed. Appended are two lists of poisons (Schedule A, Parts I and II). Section 12 of this Ordinance stipulates that the foregoing provisions as to registration do not apply to the making or dealing with proprietary medicines which do not contain a poison,



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to the sale of any medicine or drug which is not a poison within the meaning of this Ordinance. The Opium Ordinance, 1913, which came into force on February 17, 1920, applies to opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, and "similar drugs"—i.e., all preparations, whether official or non-official, as well as the so-called anti-opium remedies containing more than 2 per cent. of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or diacetylmorphine, and all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium, which has been demonstrated by scientific research to be liable to similar abuse, and in its abuse productive of like ill effects. Amounts of any of these drugs imported into Gibraltar in excess of the following quantities—viz., raw or medicinal opium, 2 lb.; morphine, 2 oz.; diacetylmorphine, cocaine, or similar drugs, 1 oz., have to be deposited at the cost, risk and peril of the importer in the Queen's Stores; these drugs may be imported only by landing at the Public Quay at Waterport, and have to be immediately declared to the collector. Ecgonine, diacetylmorphine, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.1 per cent. of either, as well as opium and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.2 per cent. or more of morphine, were added by an Order of the Governor, dated December 23, 1920, to Part I of the Poisons Schedule appended to the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1898. In accordance with Regulations issued in 1917 and 1918, cocaine may be supplied only on a medical practitioner's prescription; this applies to all preparations, salts, derivatives, admixtures or extracts, etc., containing 0.1 per cent. or more of cocaine or ecgonine, or of any salt or derivative thereof.

**Gifts for Attracting Business.**—The free gift in the nature of an advertising novelty can be used very profitably, from time to time, as a means of sales promotion and of building up goodwill among local customers. These gifts, however, have a tendency to become stereotyped, and many so-called advertising novelties have lost any suggestion of novelty. The retailer or other business man who makes use of these devices will be wise if he obtains something original; he will then be more likely to arouse the interest of his local public and to set them talking. The advertising novelty is reminder-advertising in its most practical form, because, however small, it pleases the recipient, and tends to cause him or her, in a subconscious manner, to associate the donor with the novelty or gift every time it comes into use. It is advisable to have such words as "With compliments from ——" printed upon the gift in a noticeable, but not too prominent, position. Care should be taken to exercise some discrimination in the presentation of the gifts. For men, match-box holders are out of date; but little suede or leather match cases to fit the waistcoat pocket are generally acceptable, especially if they are provided with a section into which a strip of "safety" striking substance can be slipped. The trader's name and address and other particulars can be printed under the flap. Children have retentive memories, and this is a good reason for including them in any free advertising gift scheme. Puzzles, toys, and cheap musical instruments are obtainable in many varieties, and serve well the combined purpose of delighting the heart of a child and acting as media of sales promotion for the retailer. There are also numerous small accessories and aids to efficient housekeeping which can be used as presents. Several firms specialise in the production of advertising novelties.

**Gilo** is an Indian bazaar name for the drug *tinospora* (q.v.), a berberin containing a bitter with properties similar to calumba.

**Gin** is a grain spirit which has been redistilled after the addition of flavouring agents, notably juniper berries, or essential oil of juniper. Cardamoms, coriander, cinnamon, fennel, grains of paradise, and capsicum are among the other aromatic adjuvants used to impart distinctive properties to gin. Juniper is, however, the ingredient

which imparts its predominating characteristic to gin. "Gin" is the appellation applied to colourless English gin, the Dutch varieties being described as Geneva, Hollands and Schnapps, these differing somewhat in flavour. Sweetened gin, known also as "Old Tom," contains sugar (added in the proportion of 6 per cent. by volume of 50 per cent. syrup). The spirit used for making gin is derived by fermenting the mash obtained from a mixture of maize, malt, and rye. Gin of a strength below 35 per cent. under proof may not be sold unless it be declared to be diluted, but as it is sufficient merely to display a notice to this effect, gin sold loose by licensed victuallers is frequently well diluted.

**Gingelly Seed.**—See Sesame.

**Ginger.**—The rhizome, commonly known as root, of *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe, N.O. *Zingiberaceae*, was used by the Greeks and Romans, and was known in Britain before the Norman Conquest; at that time it was obtained from India. The best kind in use at the present day comes from Jamaica, and was introduced into the West Indies about the 15th century, A.D. In the British Pharmacopœia no special commercial variety is mentioned, but in the U.S.P. the following kinds are recognised as official: Jamaica, African, Calcutta, Calicut, Cochin and Japanese. The Jamaica kind is prized as having the finest flavour, and the African as the most pungent. In this country the commercial value of the different kinds is as follows: Jamaica 70s. to 100s. per cwt., according to quality. It is preferred when the price is reasonable, as the outer coat is removed and it gives a brighter powder, and has a pleasant aroma. It is largely used in the mineral water trade. Calicut is sold at 85s. to 80s. per cwt., and Cochin at about 80s. This kind does not come from Cochin China, but from the Port of Cochin, on the Malabar Coast of S.W. India; Calicut is on the same coast. These are chiefly used by the essence manufacturers. Japan ginger is valued at about 50s. per cwt; it is used in this country chiefly for pickling purposes, but only when the Cochin kind is high in price. The Japanese ginger is derived from *Zingiber Mioga*, Roscoe. It differs from *Zingiber officinale* in having many compound starch grains, and in the physical properties of its essential oil. The main outlet for it is on the Continent of Europe. African ginger is valued at about 35s. per cwt. It is principally used for grinding, which is mostly done in Liverpool, as this is the most convenient port for West African trade. It is chiefly used where pungency is required. At one time it was of very inferior appearance, but a few years ago the African trader took an interest in improving its appearance in order to approximate it more nearly to the Jamaica kind. (Illustrations of typical specimens of the Jamaica, Cochin and African kinds are given in Greenish's *Materia Medica* (1924), p. 387; and of commercial specimens of official U.S.P. drugs, of Calicut, Calcutta, in addition to the Jamaica, Cochin and African kinds in Squibb's Atlas.) The Calcutta kind, from the Eastern side of India, and also known as Bengal ginger, is dark-coloured and partly coated, resembling African ginger, except that the branches are rather longer. The East Indian varieties are more liable to be worm-eaten than the West Indian and Western African gingers. The term "ratoon ginger" is applied to the pieces rejected during the collection of the Jamaica drug for drying, and is regarded as an inferior quality. The "races" or "hands" of ginger differ much in appearance in the different kinds, and there are several qualities of each. The younger parts of the rhizome are usually softer and more starchy, and the lower or older more horny or resinous. The best kinds, like the Jamaica and Cochin, are usually freed from the outer coat, and are known as scraped or uncoated. They are then of a pale buff colour with a slightly fibrous and striated surface; the scraping of the epidermis is done with a narrow knife, and the rhizomes are then washed and dried, and in the better



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kinds bleached by the action of sulphurous acid or fumes of sulphur. In the former case apparently they are subsequently treated with milk of lime to remove any acidity retained after bleaching, as the analysis of the lime generally shows that it is sulphate. The coated varieties in most cases are scraped only on the flat sides. The preserved ginger in syrup that comes from China in pots is prepared in that country, since if exported in the green state it grows during the voyage and is useless on arrival. The pieces are usually of larger diameter than those of *Zingiber officinale*. In China it is grown in the hilly districts in the north-west Kwantung, where there are extensive plantations, and also around Shiuhing. In parts of the West River Delta, the crop succeeds rice. It is also grown throughout Szechwan, and in the central provinces. That grown in the southern provinces is much more mucilaginous than the product of the Yangtze Valley, and therefore much better adapted for making preserves and sweetmeats. The cultivation of ginger is extremely easy, and can be carried up to a high altitude where the soil is moist. The following statistics (bags) show the landings and deliveries in London during the past five years:—

*Ginger landed for the year:*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
West India .. ..	4,007	4,413	5,469	5,883	6,918
Cochin and Malabar	10,234	13,622	9,563	12,845	3,815
Bengal .. ..	..	..	400	..	..
Japan .. ..	15	1,498	1,447	980	1,667
African .. ..	227	229	879	11,905	21,764

*Delivered:*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
West India .. ..	4,791	3,642	4,917	3,780	5,986
Cochin and Malabar	15,622	14,189	16,375	13,269	5,978
Bengal .. ..	1,779	66	77	338	..
Japan .. ..	2,746	1,276	1,124	1,029	886
African .. ..	158	344	941	5,337	12,611

Ginger owes its flavour to a small amount of volatile oil, 4 per cent. Hanbury, (2.2 per cent. Schimmel) and its pungency to an oily body named gingerol, 5 per cent. of resinous matter soluble in alcohol (90 per cent.), and not less than 8.5 per cent. extractive matter soluble in cold water, and 4.6 per cent. of ash of which 1.5 per cent. is soluble in water. Ginger in powder is sometimes adulterated with spent ginger, in which case the deficiency of extractive matter and a less amount of soluble matter in the ash would indicate its presence. For much of the information concerning the commerce of ginger we are indebted to Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd.

**Ginger Beer: Excise Regulations.**—Since the Finance Act, 1924, repealed the tax on the class of table waters which included ginger beer, the Revenue has had no direct concern with the liquid as such. It may, however, come under Revenue control when regarded from some other aspect. If any liquid such as ginger beer is made or sold as beer, or as a substitute for beer, and upon analysis of a sample it is found to contain more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit and to have had an original gravity of not less than 1016°, it is for all revenue and licensing purposes to be regarded as beer. Its manufacture for sale could in such a case be carried on only on the premises of a licensed brewer for sale and subject to the regulations governing the brewing of beer. Again, a liquid which is commercially a ginger beer may, because of its composition, be outside the definition of beer but be within the definition of a sweet, that is, "any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar or from fruit or sugar mixed with any other material and which has undergone a process of fermentation in the manufacture thereof." An Excise licence is required both for the manufacture and for the sale by retail of sweets. Further, it might happen in the case of a ginger beer in the production of which ginger essence was used that the resulting liquid might come within the Excise definition of spirits, which are defined

as "spirits of any description and including all liquors mixed with spirits and all mixtures, compounds or preparations made with spirits." If it fell into this category ginger beer could only be manufactured by a licensed rectifier or compounder and subject to Excise surveillance.

**Ginger-beer Plant.**—For many years past the ferment used under this name has been sold in this country and the United States under absurd titles, such as Balm of Gilead, and, owing to attempts to conceal its origin, its true nature has been known only to scientific men. An account of its composition and illustrations of its microscopical structure were given in the "Philosophical Transactions" (1891 and 1892) by Dr. H. Marshall Ward, and a summary of his work was published in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" (January 3, 1920), reprints of which are still obtainable. The ferment is a symbiotic one, consisting chiefly of two plants, the one a yeast, *Saccharomyces pyriformis*, and the other a previously undescribed bacterium, *Bacterium vermiforme*. The yeast has oval cells which are entangled with the worm-like filaments of the bacterium. In appearance the ginger-beer plant bears some resemblance to pearl barley that has been boiled, but the nodules vary in size from that of a pin's head to nearly an inch in diameter. From "kephir," the ferment used in the Caucasus to ferment cow's milk, and from "koumiss," to ferment mare's milk, used in S.W. Siberia, which can split up milk sugar, the ginger-beer plant differs in that it can ferment cane sugar, malt sugar, grape sugar, and fruit sugar, but not milk sugar. When a few pieces of the ginger-beer plant are put in a solution of 10 to 30 per cent. of cane sugar, and the bottle put in a warm place, fermentation commences in about twenty-four hours, and bubbles of gas begin to ascend, and the liquid becomes turbid from the propagation of the yeast cells, and then more or less viscous from the swollen vermiform bacteria which become distributed throughout the liquid. The result of the fermentation is the formation of carbonic acid and lactic acid, with traces of alcohol and acetic acid. The ginger-beer plant, when the fermentation is over, can be strained off and dried, and shrinks up into a horny mass, and can then be kept in a dry place for future use. The liquid formed by the fermentation is not called ginger beer, although it can be used to make it, by the addition of ginger, but is called by various fanciful names, such as "bee wine." The proportions used are 4 oz. of sugar and 4 oz. of treacle, with 1½ pints of water added. Small pieces of the ferment are then placed in the liquid and the mixture kept in a warm place. Each day afterwards about a teaspoonful of sugar is added, and the liquid poured off and strained, or decanted as required.

**Gingerin** is a brown semi-solid oleo-resin obtained by extracting powdered ginger with acetone or ether. After recovery of solvent the product is evaporated on a water-bath until when cooled it is sufficiently viscous as to flow with difficulty. Its chief use is in pills as a stomachic stimulant and carminative, especially to counteract the griping action of oxymethyl-anthraquinone purgatives (aloes, cascara sagrada, rhubarb, and senna).

**Ginger Oil.**—The essential oil of ginger is a highly aromatic liquid, but has no great pungency, as the "hot" taste of ginger resides in the resinous constituents known as gingerin. The average yield of oil from the rhizome is between 2 and 3 per cent. The oil has the following characters: Specific gravity, 0.875 to 0.885; optical rotation, -25° to -50°; acid value, 0.2; ester value, 1.15; ester value after acetylation, 30-45. Occasionally oils will be found with characters outside these limits. The oil contains a considerable amount of terpenes, of which camphene and phellandrene have been identified. A mixture of isomeric sesquiterpenes is present, which is known as zingiberene; cineol, citral, borneol, methyl-heptenone, nonyl aldehyde, and a sesquiterpene alcohol named zingiberol are also present.





# Indigestion



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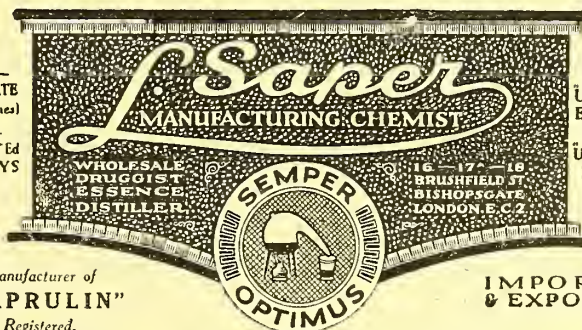
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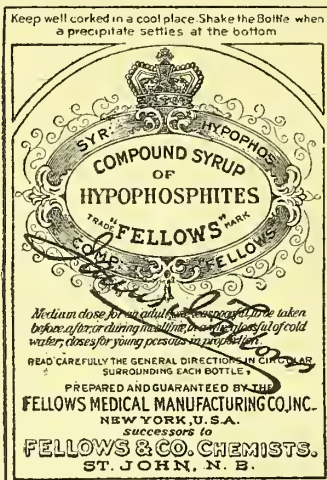
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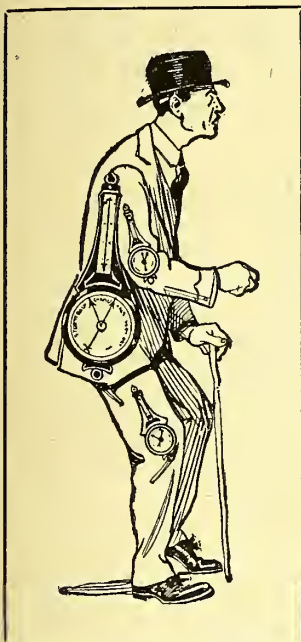
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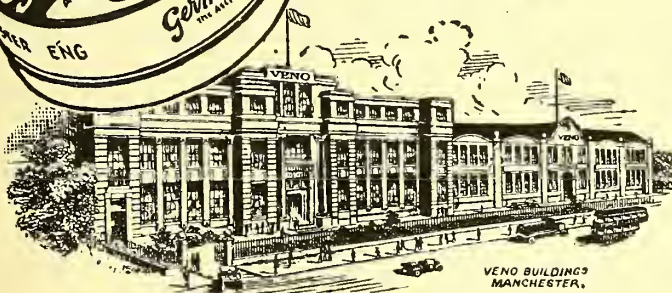
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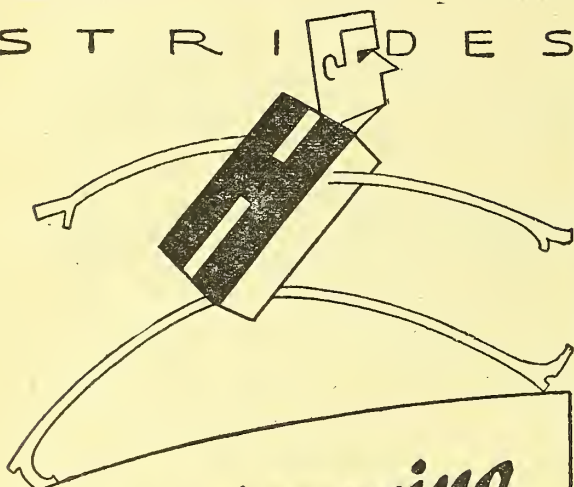
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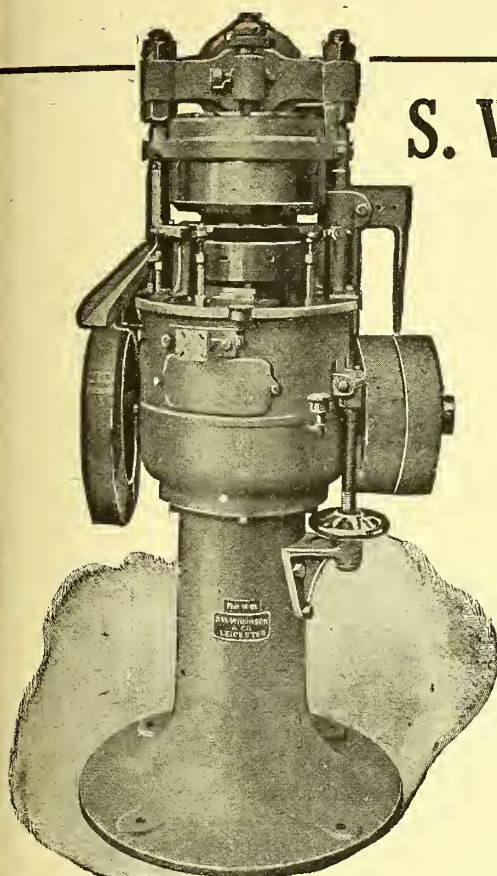
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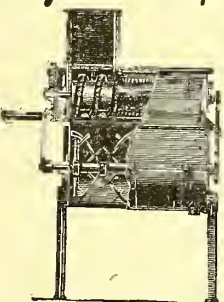
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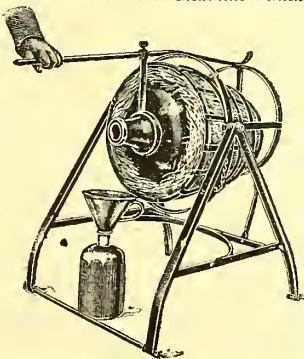
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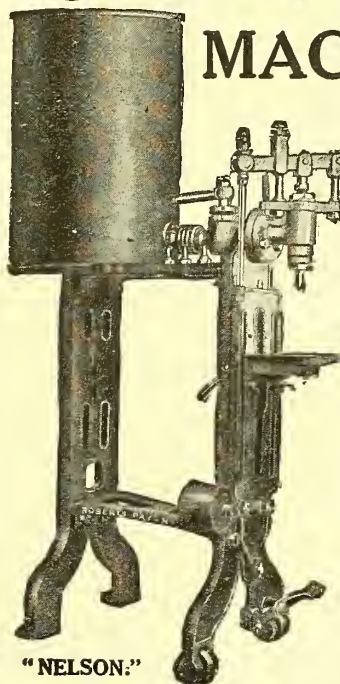
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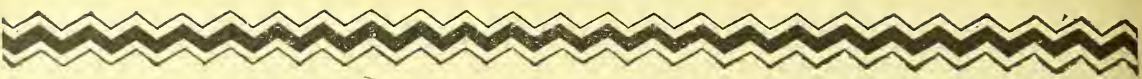
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JULY 31, 1926

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6.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores, with Kodak Agency; returns, under management, £20 weekly, with scope for considerable increase; seven-roomed house and garden; low rental; price £600; part-payment entertained.

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10.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Very old-established Business; returns £3,500; net profit over £600; the books are kept by an accountant and certified; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be agreed; Vendor is retiring after having held the business 40 years.

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14.—LIVERPOOL STREET (Few Miles From).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £20 and £25 weekly, at good prices; attractive double-fronted lock-up shop; lease about 19 years unexpired at moderate rental; price £850, which is the estimated value of the stock and fixtures.

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**HERBALIST** and Drug Stores; established 6 years in busy market thoroughfare, East London; lock-up shop; electric light; low inclusive weekly rent; agreement optional; been neglected; Vendor has secured other interests out of London; best offer over £200 secures; write for interview. "Genuine," 169/28, Office of this Paper.

**OLD-ESTABLISHED,** high-class Pharmacy in Essex; 1925 turnover £2,600; very heavily stocked; large shop, single front, all mahogany fittings; large house, garage, grounds, and large side entrance; price £2,500. 150/23, Office of this Paper.

**SPLENDID** opportunity for a smart, energetic man, established business in main thoroughfare position in Western county market town; house and lease; Kodak Agency; turnover £1,600; sound profits; price £1,200; part payment terms acceptable. Full particulars, "Terms," 168/3, Office of this Paper.

## TENDERS INVITED.

**THE** Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 46, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1, invites Tenders for:—

1. 3,360 lbs. Potassii Iodidum, B.P.
2. 20,570 lbs. Lint for surgical dressings.

Tenders due on the 17th August, 1926, for No. 1, and on the 19th August, 1926, for No. 2.

Specifications and Forms of Tender obtainable from the above at a fee of 5s. per set, which will not be returnable.

## PARTNERSHIP.

**GENTLEMAN** who wishes to act as Sleeping Partner is desirous of getting in touch with (1) established business where additional capital is required, or (2) a young qualified Chemist who wishes to acquire or start a business for which he has insufficient capital. 165/4, Office of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

**SHOW-CARD** Embossing and Printing Machine (new); maker's price £15 15s.; first cheque £11 secures; inspection any time before 8 p.m. Evans, Chemists, 232 Northfield Avenue, Ealing, W.13.



## AGENCIES.

## SPAIN

Spanish firm publishing the most important Pharmaceutical Periodical Paper in Spain wishes to take on agency of first class firms of chemical and pharmaceutical products and apparatus. Offers to *El Monitor de la Farmacia*, H.V. 3292 *Farmacia* 6, Madrid IV.

**A** NORTHERN firm of Manufacturing Chemists, having extensive connection with Medical Profession and Pharmacists, are willing to consider the acceptance of Sole Agency for first-class Specialities of proved merits, and which are already known to the medical profession. The advertisers have up-to-date plant, and are well organised to either manufacture or distribute—or both. Write in first instance, giving fullest details, which will be treated in strictest confidence. 87/887, Office of this Paper.

**A** N Englishman, 6½ years resident in New Zealand, purposes returning at an early date, and would be glad to secure Agencies. H. Briggs, "Sandymount," Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

**T**HE advertisers wish to communicate with a good Firm or Agent for the sale of their Speciality, "Piteno Salt," in Bermuda and district. It is well known there, where it has had increasing sales for nearly 20 years. Snowdon & Co., Wholesale Chemists, Melbourne Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**M**IDLANDS.—Business, with turnover of about £1,500; Kodak Agency preferred, but not essential. Replies (confidential) 167/10. Office of this Paper.

**B**USINESS wanted (in or near London) by advertiser, commencing for himself; smallish or medium size. Particulars as to takings, rental, lease, address, cash price, whether living accommodation available, etc., to 167/34, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, good-class Drug Store; London or near; good living accommodation essential. Give full details in reply, in confidence; cash waiting; only genuine offers at reasonable price considered. J. G. Cobb, Monthlery, Burton Joyce, Notts.

## PREMISES TO LET.

**B**OURNEMOUTH (Hants).—To Let, attractive Lock-up Shop, in populous middle- and working-class locality; rent very moderate; very little opposition; excellent opportunity for the right man; option of lease end of first year. "E. J. F.," 2 Denmark Road, Winton, Bournemouth.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

## RETAIL.

## [HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**B**RISTOL.—Qualified Assistant required immediately; used to quick Retail and N.H.I.; good Salesman and Window-dresser. References, age, and salary required to 166/33, Office of this Paper.

**B**RISTOL.—Manager (male), qualified, wanted for branch; under 35; smart; energetic; good Dispenser and Window-dresser; used to Photography. State age, reference, salary required (house free), with photo, when disengaged. Apply "Manager," F. Moss, 183a Redland Road, Bristol.

**C**AMBRIDGESHIRE.—Qualified Superintendent wanted old-established country business; single preferred; not over 45; absolute permanency to suitable man; good references essential. Apply, stating age, full particulars of experience, references, salary required, with photo if possible, to F. W. Fitch Co., Ltd., Littleport.

**C**ARDIFF.—Junior Assistant wanted in the Photographic and Wireless Department; experienced. Apply, with full particulars, Duck & Son, St. John's Square.

**C**HELMSFORD.—Junior Assistant wanted for good-class business; must be capable Dispenser; no Sunday duty; other assistants on staff. Please give full particulars, stating age, height, experience, etc., and salary required (outdoor with references). Early Bunn, Ltd., Chemists, Chelmsford.

**K**ENSINGTON.—Junior Assistant required immediately until end of September; age about 22. Reply, with full particulars as to experience and salary required, to Harrington 15 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

**L**IVERPOOL.—Wanted, September, Junior Assistant; Civil business; good-class Dispensing and Photo. work; time of classes; no Sunday duty. All particulars and salary required. "Cascara," c/o Ayrton & Saunders, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**L**ONDON.—Qualified Manager wanted, also qualified Assistant must be good Salesmen, with knowledge of modern display and some knowledge of Photography; good prospects for real capable men. Vacancy for two temporary Assistants; unqualified. Apply Staff Manager, Mortons Cash Chemists, Ltd., 11 Praed Street, W.2.

**L**ONDON.—Junior Assistant required, Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing. State height, particulars of experience, and salary required. 168/10, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—A capable, unqualified Assistant with good Dispensing and Counter experience wanted at once. App. Armitage, 6 Cricklewood Broadway.

**L**ONDON, N.W.8.—Junior Assistant wanted from August 1 to August 28. State terms, references, etc., to H. J. Hodgetts, 79 Abbey Road, N.W.8.

**L**ONDON, N.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, required (outdoor) for Light Retail and Dispensing. Please state age, experience and salary required. C. S. Addison, 48 Chase Side, Southgate, N.14.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Unqualified Assistant (male); must be good Dispenser and Counterman. State age, height, experience and salary and reference. Hodges 131 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager required for small Branch at once; must be young, capable and energetic; N.H.I. at Photographic. Please give fullest particulars and references. 167/29, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, keen, capable, responsible Assistant chiefly for Counter; good Window-dresser; prospects for right man, with good record and experience; age 22-24. Apply with full particulars, 168/11, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.W. SUBURB.—Qualified Manager, about 35, with good all-round experience, used to quick cash Retail and N.H.I., and capable of working up a neglected business good prospects for progressive man. Please state age, height when at liberty, and full particulars of experience. 168/36, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W.—A smart Assistant at once for a quick Retail business; Dispensing and Counter; age about 24; moderate hours; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; also a qualified Assistant by end of August. Full particulars to 168/30, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for high-class Piccadilly business; must be well up in all branches of Pharmacy, Perfumery and Photography; men only need apply who have best West-End references. Apply, with full particulars, 87/897, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W.1.—Young Qualified Assistant required; good appearance and address. Apply 167/37, Office of this Paper.

**O**LDHAM Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.—Wanted young qualified Assistant Chemist. Applications, stating age, experience, and wages required, to be delivered at the Office, King Street, not later than Saturday, August 7.

**R**OYAL Infirmary, Preston.—Lady Dispensing Locum required for three weeks' duty from August 19. State qualifications, experience and terms to Secretary.

**V**ICTORIA ARCADE, S.W.—Qualified Manager wanted. Apply with full particulars, Holt, Green & Co., 15 Byward Street, Mark Lane Station, E.C.3.



**WIMBLEDON.**--At once, Qualified Assistant for a short period; able to take charge in absence of Principal. Full particulars of experience, references and salary expected; out-door. Letters only to "S. M. T.," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

**A GENTLEMAN** of ability is required to undertake the duties of General Manager (London district); must be fully qualified, a good Prescriber and a keen Buyer, able to control staff; the post offers opportunities to a business man, and applicants must have held a similar position. State age, qualifications, salary required to "B.M./F.H.R.," London, W.C.2.

**A MALE Assistant**, unqualified, age 23/28, with good experience, for the Front Counter. Apply E. C. Evans, Pharmacist, Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., Queen's Road, W.2.

**A N unqualified woman Pharmacist** for relief work for a fortnight from August 9 to 21 inclusive; principally Dispensing; comfortable quarters and board provided or outdoors. Millhouse & Lincoln, Chemists, Northfleet.

**A SSISTANT**, qualified, required at once for brisk Branch Business; duties chiefly Dispensing. Full particulars to Catto, 49 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

**A SSISTANT**--Capable Assistant; age 25-30; good knowledge of Photography, Window-dressing and Salesmanship. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 87/901, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED Managing Assistant**, 25 to 40, qualified, for good-class business in best central position, with Photographic, Wireless and Seed departments; no N.H.I. or penny trade; easy hours and no holiday or Sunday duty; abstainer preferred, and one desiring permanency; staff of 12 to 16. Apply, with references, photo and salary required, Francis Hallam, Ltd., The Rexall Pharmacy, Burton-on-Trent.

**EXPERIENCED**, gentlemanly Assistant wanted at once; permanency; must be experienced in Counter, Dispensing, Photography (no D. or P.), Window-dressing. Full details in first letter, stating if married, qualified (if unqualified give particulars of education), age, height, salary asked and any other particulars which will help you to get the position. Interview by appointment if convenient. Enclose stamped addressed envelope; all applications replied in confidence. A. McKenzie, M.P.S., 192 Broadway, Bexley Heath.

**EXPERIENCED Book-keeper**, with knowledge of and capable assist in management of wholesale toilet sundries business; state full previous experience, qualification, salary, and age. 87/896, Office of this Paper.

**L ADY Assistant** (Minor qualifications) to help in small shop, London; to live in; 30s. and commission; comfortable berth. 165/55, Office of this Paper.

**L ADY M.P.S.** required for light Retail and Dispensing Business. Please give particulars of experience, age, when disengaged and salary required (outdoors), in first letter, to 169/17, Office of this Paper.

**L OCUM**, qualified, required from August 14 to August 27 inclusive (to live out). Apply, stating terms and references, to F. H. Clark, Chemist, 12 Humberstone Gate, Leicester.

**L OCUM**, qualified, required, September 27 to October 4; live in if desired. Particulars and terms to Willey, Chemist, Knaresborough, Yorks.

**L OCUM** for two weeks from September 2; light duties. State salary required, references, and usual particulars. Maundrell, Chemist and Dentist, Milton Regis, Kent.

**L OCUM**, from September 20 to October 4, with qualification in Optics or competent knowledge of Sight-testing. Hall, 68 High Street, Reigate, Surrey.

**L OCUM**, qualified, for busy Cash Business with considerable N.H.I., Wandsworth, fortnight, commencing August 16 or 23. Please state age and usual particulars. 168/562, Office of this Paper.

**M ANAGER**; young, energetic, qualified; knowledge of Photographics; cash trade; first-class references essential; London, S.W. Full particulars, 168/110, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACISTS** wanted as Managers of new branches; permanencies and good prospects. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

**Q UALIFIED Manager**, about 25 years, immediately for small branch; first-class references essential. Apply 53 East Hill, Wandsworth.

**Q UALIFIED Locum** wanted, Ross-on-Wye, August 4, about month. Wavell, 144 Victoria Street, London, or Nicholls, Ross.

**Q UALIFIED** (lady or gentleman) take charge branch, suburban business, September 2; permanency; state wages, etc. Waller & Riley, Ltd., Chemists, 17 and 19 Bradshawgate, Bolton.

**Q UALIFIED Chemist** wanted to manage Chemistry and Drug Store to be opened shortly; state whether qualified to undertake Optical Testing; written applications at once, stating age, qualifications, experience; commencing salary £5 10s. per week. Co-operative Society, Coalville.

**Q UALIFIED Assistant** required; young, smart, gentlemanly and trustworthy. Apply in person or by letter, stating full particulars; to C. W. Thornton, 45 Town Street, Earlsheaton, Nr. Dewsbury.

**Q UALIFIED and unqualified Assistants** required; age 22-35; permanent, progressive positions for capable and thoroughly reliable men. Full particulars and salary required, Lion Drug Stores, Ltd., 75 West Street, Brighton.

**Q UALIFIED lady Assistant** required, August 16, for three weeks, possibly longer, for Dispensing only. Mason, Chemist, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.2.

**Q UALIFIED (male) Assistant** for Counter and N.H.I. work; quick, accurate and well recommended. State salary required, age and usual particulars to W. Tate, 37 Roman Road, London, E.3.

**Q UALIFIED Man** wanted for S.W. London; good Counterman and knowledge of Photography. Apply, giving particulars of experience, salary required, and when at liberty, 167/30, Office of this Paper.

**Q UALIFIED Assistant (male)** for Relief Work at Branch Shops in S.W. London; must be used to brisk cash business with Photographic and N.H.I.; branch managership later to suitable man. State age, height, details of experience and salary required. 168/360, Office of this Paper.

**Q UALIFIED Assistant**; experienced, good personality and quick Dispenser; able to take sole charge and control staff during absence of Principal; seaside town. Usual particulars and salary to 168/35, Office of this Paper.

**Q UALIFIED Manager**, capable Window-dresser, tactful with customers, accustomed to up-to-date methods, for busy, good-class neighbourhood. Apply by letter to 87/900, Office of this Paper.

**R EQUIRED**, unqualified Junior Assistant with Dispensing experience. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and salary required, to General Manager, Haymarket Stores, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

**T EMPORARY** qualified Assistant required, August 27 to September 10. Apply H. B. Sharman, Pharmacist, Northwood, Middlesex.

**U NQUALIFIED Junior male Assistant**, with good Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience (no D. and P.); effective Window-dresser, etc.; outdoors. All particulars, with references and salary required, to Thompson & Walton, 73 High Street, Maidenhead.

**U NQUALIFIED Assistant (male)**, under 30, required for busy Cash Business with N.H.I., in London, S.W. State age, height, details of experience and salary required. 168/36, Office of this Paper.

**W ANTED** by the York Friendly Societies' Medical Association, a fully qualified Dispenser. Applications to reach the Secretary, Clifford Street, York, by August 5, 1925.

**W ANTED** by Company of Retail Chemists, a young lady as Dispenser and Assistant; Hall Certificate; one with all-round experience and used to good-class Counter trade; Manchester district; state age and salary required; please enclose photo. 87/892, Office of this Paper.

**W ANTED**, Junior Assistant, beginning of August; good Dispenser and knowledge of Photography essential. State experience, age and salary required, Mellor & Co., Chemists, Warwick.

**W ANTED**, Qualified Senior Assistant for high-class Dispensing Business, with good Counter experience; age about 30. Please give usual particulars and salary required to C. W. Higgins, 47 Market Place, Salisbury.

**W ANTED**, a qualified Assistant accustomed to good-class business; must have good references. Apply, stating all particulars and salary required, to Alfred Bond, Ltd., The Pharmacy, 45 Bank Street, Newquay, Cornwall.

**W ANTED**, September 20, for good-class Chemist's business, qualified man, about 30, of good address, able to take sole charge. State experience and salary required. Richards, 92 High Street, N.12.

**W ANTED**, at once, unqualified male Assistant; good Dispenser and Window-dresser; age 20-30. Send full particulars in first letter. Apply, at once, Jones, Chemist, Guildford.

**W ANTED** at once, Qualified Junior for Village Business in Midlands; comfortable berth. 168/17, Office of this Paper.



**WANTED** at once, Qualified Assistant as Cover; suit lady; easy hours; no Sunday duty, for small country town, Somerset. Reply, stating wages and when at liberty, 169/5, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** Lady Dispenser (Hall Certificate) for Brixton and Putney districts. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 87/902, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**A.A.A.**—REQUIRED by London Manufacturers, Representatives, with sound connections, to carry their Toilet Preparation as side-line, on commission. Write fully, in confidence, stating territory covered, to "B.," 168/31, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISING**—Young Chemist, not necessarily qualified, with some experience of journalism or of writing advertisements, required by London wholesale firm. State experience, age, and salary required. 87/888, Office of this Paper.

**LABORATORY** Foreman for London Wholesale Drug House; experienced in the manufacture of Galenicals, Ointments, etc. 169/1, Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURERS** require Representatives, with connections among Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Hairdressers and Drapers, to carry Powder Puffs on commission basis. 169/27, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant for dealing with D.D.A. Orders and keeping Records. Send photograph, with full details of experience. 87/895, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** required, with good connection amongst London Retail Chemists; occasional provincial journeys; salary and commission. Apply 87/890, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLERS**, already calling on Hospitals, Institutions, etc., are offered well-known brand of Surgeon's Gloves as side line; on commission basis only; state full particulars and district. Only gentlemen well introduced and influential need apply to 87/891, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, Representatives for London, South Coast, Midlands, with connections Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Hairdressers, Sundriesmen, Shippers and Stores. 164/5, Office of this Paper.

### [COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

**JOHANNESBURG**.—Wanted, qualified Chemist's Assistant; age about 25; healthy; single; height and general appearance reasonable; a worker and good character. Apply, giving full particulars, to 87/889, Office of this Paper.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### RETAIL.

#### [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A**.—UNQUALIFIED, 30, with very good recommendation, seeks position as Assistant Manager or Representative; thorough knowledge of Salesmanship, Buying and Display; tall, good appearance and manner; used to cars. 169/11, Office of this Paper.

**A** CAPABLE, qualified man at liberty soon; all-round experience; permanency or Locum. "Chemist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

**A** CAPABLE Manager, 30, requires responsible berth; 12 years' best-class experience, Wholesale and Retail. Replies to "South-East," 168/27, Office of this Paper.

**A** CAPABLE lady Dispenser (Hall qualification), with 10 years' excellent experience, desires post; salary moderate. 168/1, Office of this Paper.

**A**N Assistant, 22; 7 years' all-round experience; London or suburbs. Paddison, The Cottage, Thorpe Hall, Louth, Lincs.

**A**N energetic young man, 23, seeks position as Manager Assistant in South Wales; Cardiff preferred; used to qu Retail and N.H.I. Please apply "M.P.S.," 169/3, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; 35; unqualified; married; disengaged September 18; good all-round experience; quick and willing to take charge; excellent references; Wood Green or near "Mac," 164/1, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** (20), height 5 ft. 8 in., 5 years' experience Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; disengaged August 3 R. Constantine, Goring, Reading.

**ASSISTANT**, competent; Dispensing, Counter; mid-age active, reliable; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Miss Pickles Wesley Street, Kirtton Lindsey, Lincs.

**ASSISTANT**, 30; Photography a speciality; Dispensing Counter; unqualified; all-round experience; hard worker. Phillips, 52 Lacey Street, Ipswich.

**ASSISTANT**; all-round experience; unqualified; disengaged temporary or permanent; moderate wage; abstainer. "J.," 5 Hollydale Road, S.E.15.

**ASSISTANT** or Locum; country preferred; thoroughly experienced; unqualified; good references; disengaged. Taylor 2 Sulina Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

**ASSISTANT**, 30, desires berth in good-class Pharmacy; West End experience; excellent references. "W.," 107 Winchester Street, Victoria, S.W.

**ASSISTANT**, 34; unqualified; married; Locum or permanency; good all-round experience; quick and willing; Midlands preferred. "Statim," 17 Park Avenue, Aylestone, Leicester.

**BIRMINGHAM**.—Student requires part-time post in Birmingham, middle September; experienced Harrogate, N.H.I. Photo; free all day except Tuesdays and Thursdays. Gibson 72 Dragon Road, Harrogate.

**DISENGAGED** from August 8 till August 27; qualified experienced; Locum. "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Michell Chemists, St. Austell, Cornwall.

**DISPENSER** (Hall).—Experienced, qualified lady seeks post preferably in London. Miss Flint, 38 Woodland Garden, Muswell Hill, N.10.

**DISPENSER** (Hall); free September; experienced Doctors and Chemists; Manchester district preferred, but not essential whole or part time. Miss Wainwright, 15 Ruskin Grove, Bury, Stockport.

**EXPERIENCED** man (elderly) wants half-time work, day or week; 10 years' reference; £1 weekly. "R. G.," 50 Belmont Mansions, Hackney Road, E.

**JUNIOR** Assistant (21) requires situation; good all-round experience and references. "C. F.," c/o 15 Priory Road Spalding, Lincs.

**JUNIOR** Assistant seeks situation; age 21; 5 ft. 9½ in.; Dispensing, Photography; references. Mitchell, 59a Klen Avenue, Clapham, S.W.4.

**LADY**, Minor qualification; 24; 6 years' experience London and provinces; excellent references; at liberty when required; South Wales or West of England preferred. Miss D. c/o Thomas, Chemist, Christchurch Road, Newport, Mon.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) requires permanency, anywhere; excellent experience with Doctors and Hospital; Book-keeping 65 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

**LADY**, age 26 (Hall Certificate), 8 years' Surgery Dispensing experience, desires Indenture with Pharmacist; City preferred. Miss Oliver, 5a Lownds Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

**LADY**, qualified, 13 years' experience, good references requires situation as Assistant or Manager of branch neighbourhood of Liverpool or Manchester preferred. Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

**LADY**, young, unqualified, 4 years' good Counter and Dispensing experience, requires situation in or near Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire. 168/26, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser (qualified) requires post; has had 8 years' experience in Hospital and Private Practice; knowledge of Shorthand, Typing and general Secretarial work. 167/9 Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**; qualified; all-round experience; good references Apply 169/8, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON** District.—Qualified, elderly, reliable Locum; August terms moderate. Apply J. Allen, 17 Prince's Road, Wembley, S.W.19.



ARMACIST desires post, Manager, Senior; varied all-round experience, Photography, N.H.I., Prescriber; trustworthy; mer; good references; free one month. P.C.B. 31/39, of this Paper.

ALIFIED (Medallist) requires Managership or responsible position; South-West preferred; at liberty September 1. 2 Fairfield Road, Bath.

ALIFIED, of sound experience and business ability, not at present engaged in Pharmacy, would cover or give some place in branch for use of good flat; interview; London W. et preferred. 165/27, Office of this Paper.

ALIFIED Locum; thorough experience; exceptional references; August or mid-September; abstainer. Dear, 111 Parade, Eastbourne.

ALIFIED, married, 40, tall, good address, as Manager; 25 years' all-round experience, including Photo.; good fiber; abstainer; excellent references; interview if necessary. ke., 168/25, Office of this Paper.

LIEF Assistant, 20 (Part I), desires engagement, August, September; quick and accurate Dispenser; good references. on, 15 Granville Road, Harrogate.

SPONSIBLE position required by M.P.S.; thoroughly reliable and experienced; disengaged September 1. 168/39, of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, middle-aged, 25 years as Managing Assistant; all-round experience, Book-keeping, etc.; disengaged. "G., Danethorpe, Westfield Lane, Mansfield.

QUALIFIED requires work; manager 13½ years; age 43; all departments; Windows; married; disengaged; living; East End. "W., 896 Romford Road, E.12.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant, 20, capable and conscientious, requires situation anywhere; experienced Dispensing and Photo. 168/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser-Book-keeper; eight years' experience with Doctors; small wage for light position. 8, Office of this Paper.

UNG Lady (Hall), age 23, desires post as Dispenser near Chichester; 6 years' good reference. 166/39, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

VERTISER, with own car, first-class Connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Devon and Cornwall, desires to represent House. 166/30, Office of this Paper.

SISTANT, 34 years old, married, thoroughly experienced high-class Dispensing, Manufacture of Galenicals, Effluent Salts, Formulary, etc., capable charge, Wholesale or il, open for good appointment; steady worker. Replies to robyn," 128/20, Office of this Paper.

SISTANT, 34, 14 years' excellent experience (Retail), desires post as Representative in Sundries or Proprietaries; and preferred; energetic. 169/6, Office of this Paper.

MMERCIAL Traveller, with connection amongst Chemists in North Wales and Liverpool, has opening for first-class alities; own car. 168/38, Office of this Paper.

R Hire, Representative; well known London Stores, Chemists, Ladies' Hairdressers; your own terms. "H., B. 32/2), Office of this Paper.

VE Salesman, with sound connection, desires representation of good-class houses in Packed Lines; commission and uses basis; Hull to Berwick; only wide-awake, progressive considered. 169/12, Office of this Paper.

AN aged 19, had 4 years in Laboratory of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer; good worker. L. Gatehouse, 5 Bell Street, London, S.E.17.

ARMACEUTICAL Chemist, just retired from business, requires engagement as Traveller, District Agent, Exhibitor, Representative, Literary work, or similar occupation where and thorough knowledge of drug trade are needed; resides South Coast but prepared to travel anywhere or live elsewhere. 87/894, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with sound connection 50 miles of Birmingham with Doctors and Institutions, open to represent for sales or propaganda; 17 years' experience with Medical Session and Institutions. 750 Yardley Wood Road, Billesley, Birmingham.

ILET AND PERFUMERY.—Practical man as Assistant or sole charge; 12 years' experience in Perfumes, Vanish-Cream, Toilet Powders, Bath Crystals, Brills, Shampoos, excellent reference. 167/28, Office of this Paper.

### ALL DRUG AND CHEMICAL WORKERS

should join at once

#### THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment

Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau

Write for particulars:—ARTHUR J. GILLIAN, Gen. Sec.

149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

SALESMAN, eight years' experience speciality pioneer, advertising and sampling schemes, desires appointment; good connection Chemists, Stores most parts England, Ireland; excellent references. Jackson, 57 Havelock Road, Norwich.

SUCCESSFUL Chemist, at present owner of thriving retail business, wishes to get into touch with sound Wholesale Firm who require a live man in the Sales Department or on the road; capital available; prospects essential. 164/24, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, energetic, calling upon Chemists in the North, desires similar position with good-class firm; Agencies considered; highest references available; own car. Write "Waikari," Waterloo Road, Earsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

YOUNG, energetic Man, of smart appearance and address, age 24, desires post as Traveller; nine years' best Retail experience; not afraid of work. "Tact," 169/2, Office of this Paper.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

DRUG FITTINGS, glass fronted and all-glass Counters, Counter Drawers, Bent and Flat Counter Cases, Perfume Cases and Desks, Dispensing Screens, Wall Showcases, all sizes. Call and see, or write for sketches and details. 1826 to 1926. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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